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State Librarian

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KEY TO THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Observers of such matters have noticed that periods of expansion and prosperity come in cycles. Credit becomes easy and money abundant; new lands are taken up for cultivation; prosperous colonies or independent States arise. Men everywhere, under bright financial skies, are stimulated to their utmost endeavor. Railroad building proceeds by leaps and bounds. It looks then as if, for a verity, bad times can never return, and men and States who have found credit such an indispensable lever in their advancement, run their faces, so to speak, for all the credit they are worth. Just as the faro dealer suddenly closes out all his victims when they are intoxicated with the winnings by which he has led them up to the point of staking all, so the great Money Power that dominates the world plays its victims, the nations. And when the Money Power determines upon one of these recurring *coups* and the masses of the people bow under the heavy blow, the Money power and its allies sweep the stakes. Lands and other property pass into the hands of the mortgagees or other lien holders. When the process is complete, the Money power loosens its purse strings and plays the people and the nations for another turn.

While a consideration of this fact will explain the cycles in which prosperity and adversity succeed each other, in a general way, it will also explain many of the otherwise perplexing occurrences in the present war flurry in Europe. The Atlanta Constitution has been looking into the matter and gives this key to the situation, which serves the double purpose of being also a lesson in genuine "high finance":

In order to have a clear understanding of the present situation, it will be necessary to go back a little, and to call attention to the fact that, early in the present century, the French nation actually sent an army of 8,000 men under Marshal Maison to aid Greece in her war of independence against Turkey. At that time the French government and the French people controlled France. At that time the British government and the British people controlled Great Britain. But since then a tremendous change has been going on—a most remarkable change. It has not been heralded with bands and banners, but has moved silently, swiftly, surely, to the accomplishment of its ends.

A power that was once subordinate to princes, potentates and peoples, has gradually become more powerful than all combined, and it has been so successful in its aims that it may be said that Europe is no longer governed by its crowned heads or by its parliaments—kings, queens and parliaments are but figureheads, puppets in the hands of this superior power that has taken charge of the nations.

To show how vast a change has taken place and how important its results are, it is only necessary to point to the fact that France, which aided Greece against the Turks some years ago, is now employing its fleet with other European nations to prevent succor reaching the Christian inhabitants of Crete who are endeavoring to defend their families and their homes from massacre and destruction at the hands of the Turks.

The great financiers are the real rulers of Europe, and, at this moment they are employing the fleets of the powers against the will of the people—against the real desires of the princes and potentates, to prevent the Greeks from protecting the Christians of Crete. Why? Because their financial interests are of more importance to them than Christianity, or humanity, or the family ties of the putative sovereigns.

Family ties! It is a matter for the financiers to scoff at. The empress mother of Russia is the favorite sister of King George of Greece. Prince George, commanding the Grecian squadron in Cretan waters, saved the czar of Russia from assassination in Japan not many years ago. To day the guns of the Russian fleet are turned against him. The princess of Wales is one of King George's sisters. The crown prince married Victoria's favorite granddaughter. But England's ironclads bombarded the Christians of Crete, who were resisting a Turkish assault, and their guns are menacing the ships commanded by King George.

Christianity! family ties! What sentimental folly to speak of these things when the interests of the great financiers are in danger! Let the world no longer stand amazed that the fleets of the Christian nations of Europe are sanctioning the massacre of Christians in Crete and upholding the Turks in all the crimes they commit. Salisbury is but a plaything in the hands of these financiers, as Gladstone would be and has been.

Now, let us get behind the scenes and behold the secret machinery that is responsible for a movement on the part of the Christian nations which, without explanation, would be inexplicable. Once behind the scenes the whole affair is simple. Very nearly the whole of the enormous debt of the Ottoman empire, amounting to a trifle less than $1,000,000,000, is held by the Rothschilds of France and England and by their associates. These Turkish bonds were purchased for a song at the moment when Turkey first defaulted, but, by the manipulation of the financiers, employing the power of England as a protectorate, they have become very valuable.

Now, until the people of the civilized world can demonstrate to the Rothschilds and the European governments which these financiers and their associates control, that the dictates of Christianity and the demands of humanity are more profitable than the interest on the Ottoman debts, we shall continue to see the Turks flaunt their vileness in the faces of the nations, and the power of the sultan will grow as his bonds grow in value. Just at this time a war even with little Greece would play havoc with the Turkish bonds, wherefore we behold the illuminating spectacle of the Christian nations sending their war vessels to restrain the Greeks from going to the aid of their friends and brethren who are the victims of the insatiable desire of the Turks to murder Christians and outrage their families.

There are few Turkish bonds held in Austria or Russia; but the result is the same. When Alexander III endeavored to dispense with the financial aid of the Rothschilds, he found it to be an impossibility. The result is that Russia and Austria are as securely bound to the Rothschilds financially as France and England.

But how about Germany? some reader may ask. It is the same story with different characters. Almost the whole national debt of Greece is held at Berlin by a syndicate controlled by the great German banking house of Bleichroeder. This debt is about $180,000,000—a large amount when it is known that the state revenue is only about $15,000,000. This debt is so onerous that the government has been for some time merely paying a percentage of the amount due on its coupons. The Bleichroeder syndicate believes that Greece has no right to spend a dollar of its income to protect its subjects in Crete so long as the interest on its debt remains unpaid in full. This will partly explain the pronunciamentos recently issued by Kaiser Billy.

In reading the dispatches, bear all these facts in mind, for it is only by remembering them that a clear idea of the situation can be gained. The financiers who control European events wouldn't give a dollar and a half for all the Christianity promulgated since our Savior was cradled in the manger.

THE HOME RULE PRINCIPLE.

Under this caption the New York World of yesterday refers to a phase of the home-rule, or local self-government question, which has become a matter of acute interest in that city in the discussion of the kind of charter which the new city of Greater New York should be provided with. It says, among other things:

"While there is a strong temptation to declare that any change in New York's Police Board would be an improvement, it is well to bear in mind that there is one change which would make the new condition worse than the old. This aggravation of evil would come about if the proposed police legislation should defiantly ignore the principle of home rule for the Greater New York, and provide that the new commissioners should be named by the Governor who made Lou Payn Superintendent of Insurance. The fundamental basis of the idea of the Greater New York is the principle of local self-government. The whole plan aims to remove municipal questions from State or Legislative control. The charter provides that the Police Commissioners of the Greater New York shall be not under the authority of the Governor or of the Legislature but of the Mayor, and this provision should be respected. It is unfortunate that the first reform board of Mayor Strong should have proved a misfit, but that is a good reason for giving him a chance to try again. He must have learned wisdom by his sad experience. At any rate the appointment of Police Commissioners is a municipal function. Any departure from this rule is a reversal of the verdict of the people as expressed in the Greater New York movement."

As we have heretofore pointed out, the Fayetteville citizens' committee, in presenting their case at Raleigh, dwelt strongly upon the radical distinction which our inherited system of English liberty makes between municipal communities—which are the outcome of the necessities of traders and the gregariousness of other individuals—and those purely territorial subdivisions of a State, such as counties, judicial districts, &c., that are necessarily the creatures of the State, which is a territorial as well as a political entity.

The principle which the World is contending for for New York is rigidly observed in England, and, up to the coming on the scene of this unparralleled Legislature, has been in North Carolina. In New York, where the population is very ignorant of Constitutional law and where the predominance of Dutch blood tended to repress the expression of English ideas and ideals, the State has long arrogated to itself the despotic power to control the police of New York city; but, if the British monarchy were to attempt such a thing in the great self governing cities of Manchester, Birmingham and others, the streets there would run with blood in half an hour's time. Indignation with us, in our peace loving communities, never takes such a practical turn as that—doubtless because our free environment renders us more secure against the danger of the reimposition upon municipalities of mediæval tyranny.

But there is no mistaking the importance of the fact that the indignation of this community is deep and strong over the refusal of the Legislature to allow the people concerned to express their will—upon a question of such great importance as that of cancelling liquor license privileges, long held to be in the exclusive control of the municipalities—in the republican and democratic way which has heretofore prevailed in our liberty loving State of North Carolina. This sentiment is not at all confined to the opponents of the Dispensary. It is felt by many of the friends of that measure that a severe blow to liberty has been struck by the manner in which this purely municipal question has been decided by outside authority; and they hold our Republican town representatives, Messrs. Sutton and Wemyss, responsible for delivering it.

We are ready to concede that, after having had Mr. Sutton's anti home rule police bill before us for three weeks, we had no reason to suppose for an instant that he would change the principle of that bill in any other legislation he might advocate for his constituents. But when he and Mr. Wemyss pledged their word of honor to Capt. McNeill, as directly charged by the latter and not denied by them, that the Dispensary bill should contain a provision for submission to a vote of the people, the circumstances were changed.

It is, therefore, not only because of the violation of the home rule principle in their Dispensary bill that so many of the people are indignant with Messrs. Sutton and Wemyss, but because of their flagrant violation of their solemn pledges to Capt. McNeill. Except for these pledges, counter petitions, we infer, would have been sent up to Raleigh.

THE HOME RULE PRINCIPLE.

We print elsewhere a communication from Rev. Mr. McKelway on the subject of the dispensary. The OBSERVER has no quarrel with Mr. McKelway or anybody else on the merits of the dispensary. Its local columns have preserved a strict neutrality in the matter, giving to each side all the space asked for, and reporting the sayings of people about town as they happened to be caught—first on one side, then the other. Editorially, the OBSERVER has followed the same course of abstention from comment, except where the question has trenched upon the Home Rule principle, the observance of which principle in our government is the dearest of all things to our heart and indispensable, in our view, to the preservation of liberty. It is just here that Mr. McKelway and the OBSERVER probably part, no doubt his clerical training and our political training causing us each to exalt to the first place that which we severally do. We cannot agree, of course, to the proposition that Home Rule is not violated when an outside power does what the home power would not do.

So much in a general way. Specifically, we readily concede that the people in the country have an interest in the question of bar rooms or no bar rooms in Fayetteville, but the people of Robeson county (as so humorously pointed out in this week's Red Springs Citizen) have, for example, as great an interest in the matter as those of Cumberland, and yet no one would suggest that the county authorities of Robeson or of other counties, no matter how distant, whose people visit Fayetteville, should therefore participate in the control of Cumberland and Fayetteville licenses. The English custom, from which the general body of our laws is derived, draws the line at the city, and that seems the logical thing to do under our complex system of government. So far as we are aware, county control, in whatever degree it may have existed or may exist, is an outgrowth of the same post bellum conditions that gave rise to the *dernier resort* of the county government system. Except for the enfranchisement of the negro, none of these perplexing questions would have arisen.

But we do not desire to be led into a controversy on the subject. We desire that the OBSERVER shall be neutral on a question that so divides the people. As we said, we have no quarrel with Mr. McKelway, whose quarrel, on the other hand, should be with Capt. McNeill. We have not time now to repeat the experience we had in the 7th ward fight a year ago, when the editor of the OBSERVER was made to bear the brunt of a dispute that he had nothing whatever to do with.

As to the personal views of the editor of the OBSERVER on the dispensary and on the larger question of prohibition, they are, we believe, well known in the community, and will be printed if the people think it important to thus publicly obtrude them. But not otherwise.

In this connection, it may be worth while to print the following, which we find in the Red Springs Citizen:

"The attitude of the Fayetteville Observer, in regard to the dispensary act is much regretted by its many temperance friends in this section."

This is a criticism which surprises us greatly, if the words quoted were intended to convey the impression that the attitude of the OBSERVER was opposed to its temperance friends any more than to its non-temperance friends. So neutral has the paper been that our neighbor, Mr. Oates, has inquired *why* it did not take sides on the question, and Mr. McKelway was moved the other day to address to the editor a note of "formal thanks" for his courteous treatment in the columns of the OBSERVER.

If our recollection serves us, the columns of the Citizen, last year, contained no note of encouragement to the OBSERVER or of sympathy with it, when the batteries of the liquor men of Fayetteville were turned upon it for its innocent part in the 7th ward fight.

WHAT A RELIEF!

We had occasion yesterday to note one of the outward and visible signs of Americanism which the new President has exhibited in causing the sentry-boxes and guards to be removed from the White House grounds which his queer predecessor had put there. Here is another of a still more practical kind.

A Washington correspondent of the New York World says:

"Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul-General of the United States at Havana, called Secretary Sherman to-day that Gen. Weyler had ordered the release, without trial, of Sylvester Scovel, The World's war correspondent, now in prison at Sancti Spiritus, Cuba. After a conference between President McKinley and Secretary Sherman on Monday the Spanish Minister was informed that if any harm befell Mr. Scovel it would become difficult to restrain public sentiment in the United States and decisive action by the government might become necessary. Minister DeLome was *advised* to cause Mr. Scovel's immediate release. The Spanish Minister communicated with Madrid and with Gen. Weyler without an hour's delay, and the result is announced in Consul General Lee's official despatch. Secretary Sherman has done in two days what Secretary Olney failed to do in twenty-seven."

Some gushing people of the honest sort were disposed to join the cuckoos in praising Mr Cleveland for his Venezuela war message. We presume they have ere this become satisfied from his course towards Spain and Cuba that he never intended to do a patriotic or even a bold thing when he fulminated that blood and thunder document. The probability is that he simply didn't know that he was doing anything particularly heroic or particularly offensive, his diplomatic training as well as his breeding being deficient. That this view is the correct one is confirmed by the fact that he quickly changed his attitude at the behest of the money and commercial interests of New York. If, on the other hand, his intentions were to threaten war, then he committed an illegal act, for which he was still more blameworthy under the circumstances.

In what contrast is the dignified and firm course of our "Virginia rebel" at Havana and of the new administration. We need not fall into the error, however, of imagining that either General Lee or President McKinley has done anything extraordinary. This course is simply in accordance with the uniform procedure of our Federal government before it fell into the control of the Yankees. But, considering our recent low estate, the change that has so suddenly taken place in our attitude to Spain and in Spain's to us, is a relief indeed.

The Jail Sewerage Act.

An Act for the Relief of Cumberland County.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That it shall be lawful for and authority is hereby given to the Commissioners of Cumberland county to use the sewers and drains of the City of Fayetteville as they are used at the present time, for the purpose of draining the court house and jail property of said county and for the purpose of carrying away all refuse and other objectionable matter from the pipes and closets of said court house and jail.

Sec. 2. That if at any time after the ratification of this act, any question shall arise as to the advisability of continuing the said sewerage or drainage as now in use or of changing the same in any manner or for any purpose such question or questions shall be determined by the Mayor of the city of Fayetteville, the President of the Board of Health of Cumberland county, the County Surveyor of said county and the Commissioners of said county all of whom shall sit in joint session and be entitled to one vote each, and the vote of a majority of them shall be final.

Sec. 3. That upon a determination to discontinue the present sewerage or drainage now in use, some other mode or arrangements shall be adopted for the proper sewerage of said court house and jail, and the same shall be adopted by a majority vote of the Mayor of the city of Fayetteville, the President of the board of Health of Cumberland county, the County Surveyor of said county and the Commissioners of said county sitting in joint session as provided in the preceding section (section 2) of this act. And the present system of sewerage as now used shall not be discontinued nor interfered by any person or corporation until such newly adopted plans shall be perfected and put into use.

Sec. 4. That the Commissioners of Cumberland county shall have the right and authority is hereby given them to use the streets of the City of Fayetteville or so much thereof as may be necessary for constructing or building sewers and laying pipes and drains and maintaining the necessary sewer or sewers therein for the use of said court house and jail property. And the route or routes and courses and the terminus or outlet and all details for such sewer or sewers, shall be fixed, located, mapped out and defined by said Commissioners and the Mayor of the City of Fayetteville, the president of the County Board of Health and the County Surveyor, as prescribed in Section 2, of this act, and the decision of a majority of them shall be final.

Sec. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 9th day of March 1897.

Americans Can Now Hold up their Heads.

Washington Telegram to the New York World.]

Secretary Sherman cabled to Consul-General Lee to day that every reasonable demand or request he may make of the Spanish authorities in Cuba will be supported by all the power of the United States Government.

The first despatch received by the new Secretary of State from Gen. Lee, outside of the ordinary routine, came yesterday. It was brief and simple, asking what he could expect in the way of being relieved from further service at Havana, and calling attention to a desire heretofore expressed that he might be permitted to return home.

Secretary Sherman took the despatch to the Executive Mansion afterwards and cabled to Gen. Lee requesting him to continue at his post, explaining that no one has been selected as his successor, and it would be inconvenient to consider that matter for some time. He was assured of fair treatment by the new Administration, and told that his remaining as Consul-General would be regarded by the President as a personal favor.

Gen. Lee called to day that he had found it not only difficult, but at times impossible, to furnish American citizens that degree of protection to which he felt them entitled. He has often been humiliated in the attempted discharge of his duties. As now situated he cannot obtain such recognition as he desires from the Spanish authorities, and thus his usefulness is impaired. He suggested that a United States warship in the harbor of Havana would be of the greatest assistance to him, and asks how far the Government will support him.

Secretary Sherman cabled to Gen Lee to day that his recommendation concerning a warship will be given early and careful consideration and if conditions seem to warrant it an adequate naval force will be sent to Cuban waters.

He added that he has been assured that hereafter all reasonable demands submitted by the Consul General shall be respected by the representatives of Spain in Cuba, and he feels convinced there will be no cause for further complaint in that direction, but if there should be he assured Gen. Lee that this government will support him to the extent of its power.

Mr. Bryan in Washington.

Kansas City Star (Rep.)

The most ardent admirer of William J. Bryan, late Democratic candidate for president, could not have desired for him a more graceful and generous compliment than that which was paid him spontaneously by the members of the house of representatives at Washington on the occasion of his visit to congress yesterday. Not only did the democrats gather about him to give expression to an enthusiastic welcome, but leading republicans deserted their seats to join in the demonstration to such an extent that business was completely suspended for a time. At the other end of the capitol almost equal enthusiasm was shown in the greeting of senators during the hour or so that Mr. Bryan sat in the vice-president's room. Taking the incident all in all it implies a compliment that has rarely been equaled in the annals of Congress. In justice to Mr. Bryan it must be said that he bore himself with becoming dignity and received the tributes of confidence and friendship as gracefully as they were tendered.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me satisfaction. It is an excellent dressing, prevents the hair from turning gray, insures its vigorous growth and keeps the scalp white and clean."—Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass.

You are too young, no matter what your age, to lose your hair. Save it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, prevents baldness, restores gray and faded hair to its original color, and makes it soft, glossy and abundant. No toilet is complete without it.

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THE DISPENSARY BILL.

Another Account.

Here is another account of the proceedings that attended the passage of the Bill in the House on Thursday the 4th inst., which we find in the Raleigh correspondence of the Charlotte Observer of the 5th inst.:

The special order, the bill to establish a dispensary for Cumberland county, came up and Mr. Sutton explained it. He said it was like the other bill; that it was a step necessary for the protection of youth; that a military school at Fayetteville might have to be abandoned, because the parents of the pupils objected to their being in Fayetteville, where liquor was sold Sundays and week days. He said lawyers were lobbying against the bill; that the president of the Liquor Dealers' Association is working against it; that 1,000 persons have petitioned for it and not one against it; that the sheriff of Cumberland says it is necessary; that all the parties ask for it; that the women are praying for it; that a physician of Fayetteville says eight to ten young men of Fayetteville die annually from the effects of liquor.

Mr. Dockery offered an amendment leaving the matter to a vote of Fayetteville. Mr. Sutton opposed this, and said its adoption would kill the bill; that the liquor dealers were powerful. Mr. Dockery then said he learned that the bill applied to the whole county of Cumberland, and he modified his amendment so as to leave it to the vote of the county. Mr. Dockery said Richmond county had been dry, but had voted whisky in. He insisted that the people must have a chance to vote on these measures. Mr. Candler spoke in support of the bill. Mr. Wemyss said that there was no man in Cumberland who dared put his name on a petition against the bill. He called on the House to vote down Mr. Dockery's amendment. Mr. Sutton of New Hanover said the bill would injure the Republicans, and that Republicans were here protesting against this bill. He said the people demanded the right to vote on the question and must be given it. Mr. Lusk asked him if the people of Wilmington were allowed under the new law to vote on the change of charter. This raised a great laugh at Mr. Sutton's expense, in which all parties joined. Mr. Sutton, of Cumberland, said the father of Mr. Sutton, of New Hanover, wanted this bill and urged its passage. He called the previous question. Mr. Blackburn yelled, "You want to shut off debate. You can't come here again." On Mr. Dockery's amendment to submit the question to the vote of the people of the county, Mr. Blackburn demanded the yeas and nays. When he explained his vote he said big lobbies came here to work for all these bills; that the biggest lobby came here from Louisburg; and that even the good women were among them. He denounced the friends of the bill, and said they would not be here two years hence. Mr. Lusk said if he were hurt, Mr. Blackburn would not be here to see his misery. The result of the vote was, yeas 41, nays 54. Before it was announced Mr. Blackburn changed his vote to nay, so as to be in the majority, in order to lodge a motion to reconsider. He then lodged it, but it was ruled out of order as the previous question was ordered. The bill came up on second reading, and Mr. Blackburn again demanded the yeas and nays. He attacked the ruling of the chair, (Mr. Cook was in the chair), and said he was in the minority; that the minority had quit thinking. Mr. Dixon said he was sorry to know that the Legislature had turned over all its thinking to "that beardless youth from Ashe" (Mr. Blackburn). The vote was, yeas 72, nays 37. It then passed third reading. Mr. Sutton moved to put on the "clincher" and it was put on amid applause from the advocates of the measure.

Ex-Presidents and Ex-Fighters

Elmira Gazette.

The world forgets a statesman more readily than a gladiator. Grand preparations are being made to receive John L. Sullivan on his arrival at Carson. Measured by acclamations, brazen bellowings and hats in the air, an ex prize fighter is greater than an ex President. Sullivan's account of the fight written for the New York World will be read by a greater number and with greater interest than is Benjamin Harrison's account of running the nation in the Ladies' Home Journal. The winner of the fight will make the fortune of any vaudeville company that can engage his services, while Cleveland or Harrison would not fill a lecture room in any city of the land.

[That recalls the story in the London Punch when John L. Sullivan was in England some ten years ago, and the sport-loving part of the British public were making a hero of him. Punch represented a gentleman as arriving at a hotel and registering his name on the secretary's (clerk's) book as "Arthur Sullivan," (Sir Arthur, the great composer). The secretary, who had observed only the name "Sullivan," made obeisance to the new comer and shouted, "Boots, show Mr. Sullivan to the 1st floor, front." "Sir Arthur, sir—Sir Arthur," said the haughty Briton, who was indignant at the publican's failure to accord him his title. "Hold, Boots," put in the latter, "5th floor, back: I thought 'e was John Hell."]

A Household Necessity

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists. Sold by B. E Sedberry & Sons.

THE DISPENSARY BOARD MEETS.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly entitled "An act to regulate the sale of liquor in Cumberland County and to establish a dispensary," Judge Buxton, Dr. Haigh and Allen McCaskill, Esq., the persons named in that act to constitute the Board of Commissioners, met Thursday morning in the office of Judge Buxton and, at the suggestion of Dr. Haigh, Judge Buxton was elected chairman and Mr. McCaskill secretary of the board.

There were numerous applications for the position of dispenser, but the board without hesitation appointed Mr. J. W. Ingold Chief Dispensor or Manager. Mr. R. L. Wemyss was appointed first assistant clerk and Chas. Smith (col.) second assistant clerk. The first is to receive a salary of $800 a year and the two latter $600 and $500 respectively.

The board then took up the matter of location. It was decided to have only one dispensary in the county and that to be located in Fayetteville—in the building now occupied by J. W. Ingold, if it can be had at a reasonable price. The manager and his clerks are required to give sufficient bonds.

After appointing the second and last Saturdays in each month as the time for holding its meetings, the board adjourned.

The action in appointing Mr. Ingold, one of the present saloon men, was nothing but just and will receive the commendation of the entire community. The appointment of Mr. Wemyss was also good and will be well received. The appointment of Chas. Smith, the colored school teacher, will, of course, cause considerable comment.

Mr Rose Carries His Point.

Our people will be rejoiced to read the following which we find in Wednesday's Raleigh News and Observer:

"Mr. Geo. M. Rose, of Fayetteville, went home yesterday. He is the attorney for the Cape Fear and Yankin Valley Railroad, and has been here for several days securing the passage of a bill through the Legislature preventing the sale of the railroad in sections, as is proposed by the New York stockholders, and as is asked by the Southern Railway. The Southern wants it sold in this way so that it may get control of the line from Greensboro to Bennettsville, S. C. The Baltimore stockholders and the people of Fayetteville, however, oppose this plan of re-organization, and sent Mr. Rose here to secure the enactment of some legislation to prevent it. In this he has succeeded, and he went away well pleased with the result of his mission. The act passed by the Legislature provides that the road shall be sold as a whole, and that if sold separately all rights and franchises are taken away and only the roadbed and road equipment can be disposed of."

That settles a phase of the C. F. & Y. V. matter which has caused much uneasiness to our people,

A Narrow Escape.

An alarm of fire was sent in at 5:45 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and the fire department was not long in reaching the scene—the residence of Mrs. Grady on Green street. The forage house in rear of the residence was on fire and being full of shucks it blazed fiercely. The company threw one stream on the almost consumed building and in ten minutes there was not a spark left.

But for the prompt action of the Chicora "boys" Mrs. Grady's house would have been destroyed and probably Mr. J. B. Underwood's as well.

No. 2 reel reached the scene of action first and by six o'clock was back at its quarters.

A CARD.

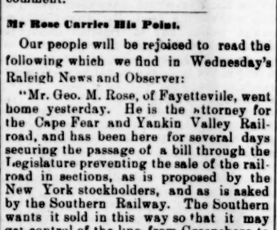
Mrs. Josie Gorham Grady wishes to thank the Fire Department and citizens generally for extinguishing the fire on her premises Wednesday afternoon.

In another column will be found the County Property Sewerage Bill.

Buckien's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.



In the...
Rain Storm
the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud, and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles is
Ayer's
Cherry
Pectoral.
Send for the "Curebook." 100 pages free
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sutton to be Judge.

The Raleigh correspondence of the Wilmington Messenger says that the commission of Thomas H. Sutton as Judge of the Eastern criminal circuit court is effective April 1st. It is in the new Judge's power to make as much as $5,000 a year.

Incendiary Fire.

Mr. R. L. Carter, of Dial, this county, tells us that on Tuesday of last week he lost his barns, stables, pea crib and forage house by fire. He says that the fire was incendiary without doubt, and that a torch was applied to his residence, and it narrowly escaped being destroyed. He has no clue to the perpetrators.

A Quiet Marriage.

Mr. W. B. Johnson and Mrs. Anna Johnson were quietly married at the Baptist parsonage Wednesday night at 8 o'clock by Rev. C. A. G. Thomas.

Mr. Johnson is an employe in the C. F. & Y. V. shops, a young man of high character, and very popular. His bride is a handsome woman and accomplished. We wish them both a happy and prosperous journey through life.

Tramp Robbers Caught.

The two negro tramps who robbed Lucy Waddill's house in Redbone Wednesday were captured that afternoon near Holly Spring still in Flea Hill by Mr. H. G. Talbot. The capture was effected by the good work of officers Maultsby and Benton who had traced the men to that locality and in fact had caught sight of the men and fired at them. When captured they were dressed in the stolen suits. They were tried before Mayor Cook this morning and bound over to court.

A Delightful Social Event.

The handsome residence of Mr. F. W. Thornton on Anderson street was the scene Wednesday night of a magnificent reception given by Misses Blanche and Lottie Thornton, in honor of their charming visitor from Philadelphia, Miss Florence Kendrick.

The guests were received at the door by Mr. Thornton, and a more courtly host it would be hard to find. Inside three large rooms, beautifully decorated, were thrown into one where the guests were entertained royally, the two lovely daughters of the house making everyone feel at home.

Among those present were:

Miss Chandler McDaniel, of Wilson, with Mr. George Underwood.

Miss Whipple, of Newport, R. I., with Mr. Archie Wightman.

Miss Bert Watson with Mr. Walter McRae.

Miss Eliza Williams with Dr. J. Vance McGougan.

Miss Kate Alderman with Mr. H McGeachy.

Miss Belle Alderman with Mr. Edwd. Hawley.

Miss May Williams with Mr. Hal Elliot.

Messrs. R. L. Williams, S. H. MacRae, R. W. Boyd, W. G. Moore, P. R. Slocomb, A. B. Williams, Jr., Wm. McKethan and L. B. Hale.

Every man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.

DELICATE WOMEN Should Use
BRADFIELD'S
FEMALE REGULATOR.
IT IS A SUPERB TONIC and exerts a wonderful influence in strengthening her system by driving through the proper channel all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.
My wife was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR for two months, is getting well.—
J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. W. BIDGOOD,
ATTORNEY at LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
OFFICE ON DONALDSON STREET.
10-31-6m]

ED. R. MacKETHAN
Attorney and Counsellor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. MARSH M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—
Office N. E. Corner Market Square.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880. 1y

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS
Drs. PATTERSON & BETTS,
DENTISTS.

OFFICE OVER Bank of Fayetteville
FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.
Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 18, 1897.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES in 1901

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

AFRICAN SLAVERY.

It has not been over fifteen years since a leading and most learned newspaper noted the decree of emancipation in Brazil and printed a noble editorial on "the end of a great tragedy," meaning the end of African slavery as we have known it. Probably not one of its readers had any other thought at the time than that that was the end, indeed, of slavery. And why should they? Had not England and the Yankees and the rest of the world been pointing the finger of scorn at us for a century, as if we were the only slave-owners in the universe?

Such was the state of a certain North Carolinian's mind, who some seven years ago passed through the Red Sea on his way to India. Every now and then a dhow (as the Soudanese ships are called) would cross the track of his steamer, and, in reply to questions, he was informed that, while they might be carrying merchandise between Africa and Arabia, they probably also contained slaves for the Arabian market. In India, a distinguished British military man asked our Carolinian what he thought of the effect of British rule in India. He replied that he was satisfied it had been very beneficial to the natives. He rather upset his friend, however, by suggesting that the improvement might be measured by allowing that the British planters gave the ryots a dozen thrashings only in the year while the native landlords had been in the habit of giving them fifty. Recovering, his friend asked him if he could suggest any change in the course of England that would still further benefit the natives. And then our Carolinian fairly took his English friend's breath away by suggesting that his government make slaves of them as the blacks had been in the Southern States of North America! But the Briton became very thoughtful when our traveller explained to him the beneficence of "domestic" slavery as it existed in our country, and quoted to him Rev. Dr. Dabney's figures contrasting the results of domestic slavery in the South and of agent-governed slavery in the British West Indies: 4 hundred thousand Africans imported into the South, increased, at freedom's time, to 4 millions; 18 hundred thousand into the British West Indies, decreased, by freedom's time, to 7 hundred thousand, though in a more congenial clime.

Very likely we have related something of this kind before and also astonished many of our readers by declaring that this was the only country in the world where the African, as a race, was free. A remarkable article in last week's Scientific American, which we reproduce elsewhere, enables us to take up the thread of our story where we left it off in the middle of the Red Sea—and at the same time to sustain our former declaration.

Read, gentle reader of the "New South," and ponder and beeome convinced, as this writer has long been, that the Old South—the noble, the chivalric, the gentle and tender-hearted Old South—has been made the scape-goat of the sins of all the nations in all the ages.

"America," says the article, "which by its spirit and traditions ought to take the lead, has hitherto done practically nothing in this great work" [of helping to eradicate slavery in Africa.] Why? Because it was the interest of those who knew the awful facts to keep the country in ignorance of them, just as they repressed the study of the Constitution because it was "a league with hell and a covenant with death."

IS IT THE BEGINNING OF A REVOLUTION?

We have several times had occasion to point out that, under present conditions in this country—millionaires able to buy and corrupt officials as well as pauper voters ready to be bought—it had come to be next to an impossibility to secure the concurrence of the four departments of the Federal government in legislation calculated to reverse those conditions. Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic Congress were elected in 1892 to give us a revenue tariff, but, while Congress was ready to carry out the popular mandate, the Executive was determined to block the way. What would have gone a great way, indeed, towards effecting the needed cure, the income tax, successfully ran the gauntlet of both the Executive and Congress, but was defeated in the Judicial department.

Those who have had the opportunity to observe the celerity with which the people's will in England finds response in legislation, have not been long in discovering the secret of that happy state of affairs. Here it is: the Monarch's veto on legislation is obsolete, and that of the Lords practically so. The British Judiciary have never possessed any veto power over legislation, as the Supreme Court does with us. The result is that the all-powerful British empire is governed by a SINGLE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER!

To such a change in our imperial (Federal) government must we come if we ever hope to rescue our own beloved land from the despotism to which it is hastening.

A single legislative chamber with an elective ministry, is what, in our opinion, patriots should turn their thoughts to, and strive for, as the form of government into which our present perverted Federal machinery must be converted. It may seem like a dream of optimism to suppose that such a change can be accomplished, but signs of the awakening of the public conscience along with the renascence of the people's interest in politics, multiply

A few years ago the OBSERVER was stared at in blank wonder for suggesting that the huge "metropolitan" dailies—with their coarse and vulgar pictures and their habit of dumping upon their readers their hundreds of columns of rubbish, out of which the latter were compelled to waste time in picking what was worth reading—would eventually give place to papers modelled upon the London Times or Manchester Guardian. In these great papers, which are very similar to the ante bellum National Intelligencer, the editor does his appropriate work of picking out what his readers ought to have set before them. In our "metropolitan" dailies this process is reversed, with a disastrous result to the minds, morals, manners and time saving needs of their readers. Yet we have actually lived to see the day when there is a widespread movement in the heart of yankeedom to discourage the publication of these great national nuisances.

When the OBSERVER printed its first editorial, a few months ago, elaborating its idea of a change in the form of our Federal government to that of a single legislative chamber, &c., as the only remedy for our growing distress, an esteemed contemporary said something that indicated a notion that the OBSERVER'S mind was wandering. Yet, behold! so soon we have this in the Washington correspondence of the New York Sun, in one of its issues the past week:

"One of the Western Senators whose term of office expired last week, but who still lingers in the capital, has many criticisms to make upon the relations between Congress and the Executive. He spoke to-day about the trouble of obtaining any official information concerning Cuba from the late Administration. 'I have recently been interested,' he said, 'in noticing how different are the relations between the British Parliament and the Ministry from those between Congress and the Executive. One would think that there could hardly be a more critical situation than that in which England has recently been placed while carrying on negotiations with the continental governments in regard to the case of Greece. According to our notions the Ministry would have been justified in withholding from Parliament and from the public any information about their diplomatic dealings, their policy, or their designs. Every piece of information that might be given would be certain to reach all the other parties at once, and thus England would show her hand to the governments that could take advantage of their knowledge. Yet Parliament and the country have been kept well informed a, to the policy pursued by the Ministry under circumstances of the utmost delicacy, and not free from danger. In the last week of the month of February, when a crisis seemed to be impending, a member of the upper house of Parliament formally requested the Ministry for information as to the actual situation in Crete and as to the Government's negotiations with the powers looking to a settlement of the difficulties. The Premier, Lord Salisbury, instantly arose and gave a report of the policy which had been adopted by the Government, and which it intended to pursue. His statement was arranged under four heads and was both specific and satisfactory. It was at once sent all over Europe and cabled to this country.

"'Now, look at the trouble we took to get from the late Administration such information as we needed about the Cuban question, and about the policy or the negotiations of the Executive in regard to it. We were snubbed for our pains every time. The Senate asked for light, and the House asked for it, but both failed to get it. We could not learn of the correspondence between Washington and Madrid, and could not obtain a glimpse even of the consular reports from Cuba. It was impossible to secure the intelligence needed for the guidance of the action of Congress. There is not a hundredth part as much danger in the Cuban Spanish question as there is in the Greek Turkish question, and the delicacy of the former is as nothing to that of the latter. Yet we were constantly told that it was not compatible with the public interest for us to find out anything about the case of Cuba, or to learn about the Administration's negotiations with Spain.

"'It would seem that the British Parliament knows its business, and its rights, too, a great deal better than the Congress of the United States. It can also be said that the Salisbury Ministry does not take an attitude towards Parliament like that which the late Administration took toward Congress. A very powerful body is the British Parliament.'"

"The ex-Senator, after making these caustic remarks, struck a match, applied it to his cigar, took a chair, and sat down in a mood that appeared to be thoughtful."

That was "one of the Western Senators.' When the West joins the South in looking at Federal affairs from an English and Southern, instead of from a New York and New England standpoint, the revolution will begin. This Western Senator's observation of the contrast between the relation of the British executive to the British legislature and that of the American executive to the American legislature, may be the "little cloud like a man's hand" that presages our deliverance from present conditions.

The Internal Slave Trade of Africa

The Scientific American.]

In a recent lecture before the American Geographical Society, Mr. Heli Chatelain made some very startling statements regarding the extent and horrors of the slave trade in Africa. The lecturer's long residence in the Dark Continent, his intimate knowledge of the country, its people, customs and languages, entitle him to speak with authority. He is ex United States Commercial Agent at Loanda, West Africa; corresponding member of various geographical societies, and has made a name for himself also as the author of several native grammars and the translator of two of the Gospels into the native language of Angola.

The lecture, of which a digest is herewith presented, was copiously illustrated by stereopticon views. A few of these, which had been taken from life by himself and other travelers, are reproduced in the present article, and illustrate the nameless horrors of slavery.

Let no one suppose that the slave trade in Africa is a thing of the past. In this great continent, 5 000 miles long by 4,800 miles wide, which the European powers have recently partitioned among themselves, it still reigns supreme. "The open sore of the world," as Livingstone termed the internal and truly infernal slave trade of Africa, is still running as offensively as ever. Among 200,000,000 Africans, 50,000,000 are slaves. Only a few years ago the explorer, Cameron, estimated at 2,000,000 the number of victims claimed every year by the slave trade. "If I shut my eyes," said he, "I see the villages burning, I hear the shouts and musketry of the murderers and the cries of their victims." If the estimate of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society is correct (and it seems to be rather below the reality), 500,000 lives are at the present time sacrificed every year for the maintenance of African home slavery.

In the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba alone, which are entirely governed by Great Britain, 260,000 are held in bondage. For each slave that reaches the coast, eight or nine are said to perish on the way down and in the interior; so that the supply of 7,000 slaves annually smuggled into Zanzibar, and of 11,000 smuggled into Arabia, represents the murdering of some 60,000 in the regions whence the slaves are drawn.

From Zanzibar the slaves can legally be transferred to Pemba, whence it is easy to ship them to Arabia and Persia. Over 1,500 dhows are engaged in this business. From this example of slavery in two small islands one may form an idea of the enormity of the evil over the whole face of the Dark Continent.

The lecturer said that it is a lamentable illusion to suppose that all the slave traders are Arabs. The Moslems in Africa are for the most part arch slavers, it is true, and their subjugation will mean a severe check to the slave trade, but it will not mean its final extinction. Slave trade has its source in slavery. The supply is created by the demand. Slavery is an essential element of African society. The parents sell their children; debtors and criminals are sold into slavery instead of being locked up in jail; girls are frequently sold to polygamists even before they are born; slaves are the regular currency over immense areas of the interior; they are the beasts of burden that bring the ivory, rubber and wax to the coast and take the European manufactures back to the interior; they are, too often, the porters of the caravans which European travelers lead into unexplored regions. The extinction of the slave trade implies a complete reconstruction on a Christian basis of the whole social order. It requires the cooperation of the political power, of missionary effort, and of special anti slavery societies.

It is a fact that in Morocco slave trading operations are being carried on under the protection of the American flag. Last July the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society called the attention of our government to the fact that Moroccan Jews, who, by the laws of Morocco, are not allowed to hold slaves, place themselves under the protection of the American flag in order to practice this business. Slave dealing and slave holding are legal under Mohammedan rule, and public sales of slaves take place to day, even in Tangier, almost within sight of Gibraltar. In Sus and Terdant small children are sold and find ready purchasers, not only among the Moors, but equally among the Jews. In Tripoli the same practice prevails. In Egypt, although it is repressed by English officials, the slave trade is by no means extinct. On the west coast of the Red Sea a brisk slave trade is carried on with impunity. "The transport," says Mr. J. Theodore Bent, the explorer of Mashonaland, "is done in dhows from the Arabian coast, which come over to the coral reefs of the western side, ostensibly for pearl fishing. The many little harbors formed in the coral reefs offer every assistance to the Arab dhows, and the practice will continue until the reconquest of the Soudan is accomplished."

In the Eastern Soudan the Khalifa has a large number of "seribas" or armed stations, whence his men start on their raiding expeditions for the capture of slaves.

In Zanzibar and Pemba the plantation labor, the hard work in the harbors, the warehouses and the streets and the porterage of expeditions to interior Africa are all performed by slaves. Almost all these slaves are, as confessed by the British government, illegally held, because smuggled into the islands in spite of formal treaties. In Zanzibar women prisoners can be seen every day chained together in gangs of about seven and working under the supervision of a policeman armed with a lash. None of the facts brought out by the commissioner of the British Anti Slavery Society have been denied by the English government. The reason given for inaction is the fear that a hasty reform would cause an Arab uprising. Lord Salisbury has, however, promised to abolish the legal status of slavery before the end of this year.

Fortunately the power of the East African Arabs is fairly broken. Tipoo Tib enjoys the fruits of his rapines at Zanzibar and has probably forever bid adieu to Kongo and Tanganyika. Rumaliza, whose name signifies "he who destroys utterly," after fighting unsuccessfully with the Belgians on the other side, and with the Germans on this side of Lake Tanganyika, escaped to Zanzibar. Nearly all the chiefs who have survived the recent campaigns carried on against them by the Congo State, by Germany, and by the British of Nyassa Land, are in subjection, and the only slave trading in Nyassa Land is that which is carried on by the native tribes among themselves, of whom the Angoni are the worst offenders. "The Angoni," says a missionary in Nyassa Land, "possess from 100,000 to 150,000 slaves. The sole possession of these poor creatures is a strip of goat or cat skin around their loins. They are kept in subjection by two species of terrorism. First is the spear, second is the poison ordeal, which is administered to the friends of a fugitive slave, sometimes to fifty persons at a time. In one village, the other day, eleven persons lay dead from this cause."

Slavery is legally abolished in all Portuguese colonies, yet the inhabitants of the islands of Sao Thome and Principe are to all purposes plantation slaves. Of the Brass tribes in the Lower Niger district Sir John Kirk, Great Britain's special commissioner, officially reports: "They are a mixed race recruited largely by the purchase of slaves from the pagan cannibal tribes, chiefly the Ibo people, and by domestic slaves born in their families, the status of the child depending on that of the mother. Slaves are generally obtained when young, and cost on the average from $50 to $100 each. Higher up the Niger is the home of the semi civilized and most enterprising Hausa people, 15 000,000 strong, all of whose country is included in the territory of the Royal Niger Company, and is under the guardianship of the Foreign Office in Downing Street." The best authority on Hausa Land, Rev. C. H. Robinson, states that "there are usually about 500 slaves on sale in the Kano market. Every town of any size possesses its slave market. The provinces of Bautshi and Adamawa contribute no less than 4,000 slaves per annum to the Sultan of Sokoto. This system," says the same authority, brings upon the country nearly all the evils of perpetual civil war. As many as 1,000 slaves were brought into the town during my stay in Kano on a single occasion, as the result of one slave raiding expedition." They are used as currency and their total number in Hausa Land alone is estimated at 5,000,000.

On July 21, 1894, at Sierra Leone, the same writer entered in his diary the following note of a conversation with the acting governor: "The accounts he gave of the slave trade at the back of the colony were most discouraging. Until quite recently slave raiding had been going on within four days' march of Freetown. Farther inland he had passed for seven days at a time the burnt villages and country which had been desolated by the slave hunter." The above are only a few facts culled from the many which could be cited to prove that slavery and the slave trade exist to-day in almost every town and village inhabited by African natives.

On January 19, 1892, the President of the United States ratified a general act between the United States of America and the other powers for the suppression of the African slave trade. The ratification was deposited with the King of the Belgians on February 2, 1892; the act was proclaimed on April 2, 1892, and on the same day it took effect. It is known as the Brussels act of 1892.

Political power alone, however, would prove unable to eradicate the evil. It needs the co operation of philanthropic societies, due to private initiative, which will supplement force by persuasion, and follow it up by education along agricultural and industrial as well as intellectual and moral lines. For this purpose most Protestant and Catholic nations of Europe have organized societies, raised money, and commenced effective work in Africa. America, which by its spirit and traditions ought to take the lead, has hitherto done practically nothing in this great work.

The organization of what is known as a Philafrican Liberators' League was completed at the close of last November. Its board of directors includes many names of national reputation, among which may be mentioned the Hon. Charles P. Daly, Fred. R. Coudert, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Senator John T. Morgan, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mr. Booker T. Washington, representing the Colored South; and among the clergy, the Rev. Drs. Josiah Strong, L. T. Chamberlain, David H. Greer, David J. Burrell and W. H. P. Faunce, of this city. Ex Postmaster General Thos. L. James is the treasurer. The plan of work outlined and matured by Mr. Chatelain contemplates the acquisition of grants of land sufficiently large to give scope for a village or town of moderate size. From this territory, the chief curses of Africa, viz: slavery, polygamy, witchcraft, rum and immoral white men, are to be rigorously excluded. In this free and, the location of which the league has chosen upon the high table land between Angola and Lake Nyassa, liberated slaves are to be settled and educated. The work of each station is to be divided into agricultural, industrial, educational and medical departments, under the direction of competent specialists. Such a settlement can be started for $10,000, and, after being fully equipped, can be maintained at a very small cost. Mr. Chatelain is making an urgent appeal for the necessary $10,000 to establish the first settlement and he hopes to take out the first expedition and establish the first colony during the spring of this year. The address of the league is 513 United Clarities Building, New York.

A Communication.

Correspondence of the Observer.

When I wrote my article of the 9th it was not to discuss the the merits of the dispensary question nor to provoke a discussion with any one in regard to it, but to prevent your out of town readers from being mislead as to the sentiments of our people by a former article in your issue of the 6th. There can be no question as to the fact that four fifths of our business men and good citizens regardless of denominational classification feel outraged at the passage of the bill as it now stands. The writer was in favor of the bill going before the people and has never hesitated to say so. Our entire community would have been satisfied with the result, but I know of no one—except the advocates of the bill—who are pleased with it or the methods employed in its passage. If it is the law, and I understand its legality is to be settled in the courts, I will abide by it. But I have carefully studied its provisions and also have estimated its probable financial success, and I can see nothing satisfactory in it to either its promoters, its managers, the town, the county, the moral welfare or the cause of temperance. I see in the bill no more authority for preventing the illegal sale of whisky than we have now, and if we are living in such a lawless state as a few fanatics would try and make the general public believe. Why don't somebody report and stop it? Surely there is law enough.

It is mighty easy to write about contraband whisky and blockade stills, but it is a known fact that the powers of the General Government against such traffic is more rigid and severe than is the case in any other relation where it comes in contact with the general public. Any information given to any official *must de acted upon.* Why don't *somebody* report *something* and have less chin music about our town and county going to the dogs.

Our city officials are selected in primaries as free and as fair as human ingenuity can conceive, and to speak of them as being dominated by "selfish and corrupting influences," is simply making a statement not substantiated by the facts.

I have been criticised by one of my best friends for writing an article against the "Preachers." To prevent any one else from forming such an opinion, I desire to say that there is no man living who has a higher respect for the *clergy of the entire christian* CHURCH than I have, when by their daily life they so impress their character upon those with whom they come in contact as to merit reverence and respect, and my article must not be even indirectly construed to reflect upon their honored profession.

'Tis not the *profession,* but it is the individual, that would lower my high ideal of the profession, that I would criticise, and this I will always do as long as the memory of my father and grandfather (both honored ministers of the Presbyterian church) is impressed upon my brain. I may not be as prominent in my apparent piety as some of my business associates, but in all things essential, I would ask the privilege of serving my Creator in the way, that is in my opinion, the most satisfactory to him, to my family, to my business and to myself. Like the editor of the OBSERVER, I do not want to be led into a discussion with any one. I trust no one will think me personal, and I ask the indulgence of the public for the personal allusion to myself.

Respectfully,

JAS. D. MCNEILL.

Dave Sutton Tells a Joke.

Representative Sutton, of New Hanover, tells the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Star "that the Fayetteville dispensary bill is not a law, having failed to pass all the readings in the Senate."

We thought Dave was more of a politician than to make such a ludicrous mistake as this. If a bill is signed by the Speaker of the House and and Lieutenant Governor it is a law whether it has passed all readings or not.

The Shakers have made a great hit. Their Digestive Cordial is said to be the most successful remedy for stomach troubles ever introduced. It immediately relieves all pain and distress after eating, builds up the feeble system and makes the weak strong.

The fact is, foods properly digested are better than so-called tonics. The Cordial not only contains food already digested, but is a digester of other foods. Food that is not digested does more harm than good. People who use the Cordial insure the digestion of what food they eat and in this way get the benefit of it and grow strong.

The little pamphlets which the Shakers have sent druggists for free distribution, contain much interesting information on the subject of dyspepsia.

LAXOL is not a mixture of drugs. It is nothing but Castor Oil made palatable.

Bailey, Leader of the Democrats.

Representative "Bailey of Texas" was chosen as their nominee for Speaker by the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives on Saturday. Says a Washington press dispatch:

This ticket was nominated at the caucus of the Democratic members of the House this afternoon: Jos. W. Bailey, Texas, Speaker; E. G. Bigby, District of Columbia, Chaplain; James Kerr, Pennsylvania, Clerk; H. H. Mohler, Illinois, Sergeant at-Arms; G. M. Crookshank, Alabama, Doorkeeper; T. B. Stackhouse, South Carolina, Postmaster; Ike Hill, Ohio, George Browning, Virginia, Felton Knight, Georgia, and James English, of California, special employes.

There has been for several weeks an active canvass for the Speakership nomination. The candidates were Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, Benton McMillin of Tennessee, and James D. Richardson, of Tennessee.

Before the caucus met to day Mr. Richardson withdrew with the understanding that he should be elected permanent chairman of the Democratic caucus. This was supposed to narrow the feeling to Bailey and McMillin, but after these gentlemen had been placed in nomination a third candidate was presented by Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, in the person of Mr. Richard Bland, of Missouri, the silver dollar candidate for Presidential honors at the Chicago Convention. Mr. Bailey proved to be an easy winner, securing a larger vote than both his rivals combined. The five members of the New York delegation, excepting Mr. Sulzer, supported Mr. Bailey, the remainder of his vote coming principally from the South. The vote was: Bailey, 56; McMillin, 30; Bland, 22.

North Carolina's New Grape District.

New York Wine and Mineral Water Press.]

Many of our readers will be interested in the recent rise and rapid growth of viticulture at Southern Pines, N. C. The development of grape growing in this section of North Carolina has all taken place within the last five years. In that time not less than 1,200 acreas of grapes have been planted and are now in bearing.

The town of Southern Pines has become a centre of this new industry. It is situated on the Seaboard Air Line, about sixty miles from Raleigh. This locality, known as the long leaf pine district, seems well adapted to the growing of grapes, owing to the climate and soil. The air is exceedingly dry and pure, while the soil is sandy and affords perfect drainage.

The most extensive vineyard is that of the Niagra Grape Co., which comprises about 110 acres. There are several vineyards of 30 and 40 acres each. Niagaras and Delawares are the two most popular varieties of grapes grown, as they thrive and flourish here and bring the best price in the market. The grapes from Southern Pines are shipped by fast freight to northern markets, beginning about the first of August. Last year (1896) the growers netted about $50 a ton for their crop, and this means a big return on the money invested. If these profits continue, there is likely to be a "boom" in grape and fruit growing in this district.

About twenty miles from Southern Pines is the celebrated Tokay Vineyard of Col. Wharton J. Green, not far from Fayetteville. It is one of the oldest and best known vineyards in the State, and contains about 100 acres in vines. Although Col. Green makes large shipments of fruit, wine-making is the leading object, and his annual product is from 75,000 to 100,000 gallons. An account of Tokay Vineyard and cellars will appear in a future issue of this paper.

The Income Tax In the Supreme Court.

New York World.]

The traditional and patriotic respect which the American people entertain for the Supreme Court will not be strengthened by the refusal of Justice Shiras to meet the charge publicly made in Congress that he had defeated the income tax law by changing his vote after having affirmed its constitutionality.

The charge has every presumption in its favor short of positive proof. On the final decision the law was sustained by Justices Brown, White, Jackson and Harlan. It was defeated by the votes of Justices Fuller, Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras.

But previous to this rehearing, and with Justice Jackson absent, the court had stood four to four on the constitutionality of the law. Who was the fourth Justice who sided with Brown, White and Harlan in affirming its constitutionality?

When it is publicly charged in open session by two reputable members of Congress, not only that it was Justice Shiras, but that previous to his change of opinion he had pleaded with a wavering fellow Justice to uphold the income tax law, it is no answer to say, as Mr. Justice Shiras does: "The only thing I can do is to hold my peace."

There is no reason why any Justice of the Supreme Court should refuse to affix his name openly to any opinion of his which has become thereby the law of the land.

Some One Responsible.

Wilmington Dispatch.]

The Criminal court of New Hanover county should have met to-day, but in consequence of the resignation of Hon. O. P. Meares as its judge and the grinding of axes and hunger for pie in the legislature his successor has not been appointed and there is no judge to hold court. This entails heavy costs upon the county and suffering upon individuals. As the court cannot be held for several weeks prisoners must lie in jail at the expense of the county or taxpayers. If innocent of the crimes charged upon them and for which they are confined because being poor they could not give bond for their appearance, they must be punished by suffering longer confinement waiting for a court to try their cases, and as this thing happened in Halifax county some one should be held responsible. The mere publishing that there will not be any court and that jurors and witnesses need not attend to day does not stop the expense or prevent the confinement and suffering of innocent parties.

The Markets.

E. B. Cuthbert & Company furnish us the following from New York:

May cotton opened this morning at 7.09 and closed at 3 o'clock this afternoon at 7.06; Chicago wheat opened at 74½, closed at 74½; Chicago Ribs opened at 4 82, closed at 4.70; receipts of cotton to-day 8,000 bales; sales of cotton —— bales; receipts of hogs at Chicago 25,000.

Condensed Testimony.

Chas B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a Cough remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a Cough of two years standing, caused by La Grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinsville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs Hemming, 222 E. 25th St., Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of Croup, because it instantly relieves. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE BLUNDER BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The Revenue Act is "No Good."

Raleigh News and Observer.]

A fatal defect has been discovered in the Revenue Act. The constitutional equation between property and poll taxes is not observed.

The Constitution of North Carolina, Article V, Section 1, provides that "the General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at $300 in cash. * * * And the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head."

Now the Finance committee observed this proportion and the bill so passed the House, but when it went to the Senate that body tampered with it and the act now, as enrolled, names 46 cents as the tax on property and only $1.29 on the poll. The poll should be $1.38.

The Supreme Court will be called upon to pass upon the matter. If the new act is unconstitutional the act of two years ago may be effective. It will, however, be wholly inadquate for meeting the general running expenses of the government and paying the increased appropriations made by the Legislature.

A Rush for Seed.

An unusually large crowd of people were in the city Saturday attracted by the distribution of Government seed. From an early hour the office of Congressman Shaw was besieged by a small army of people all anxious for free seed. The crush was so great that at noon Mr. Shaw announced that he would distribute no more until Monday. There were fifteen mail sacks full and three men were kept busy dispensing the seed. Nearly one thousand people called for seed this morning.

It was remarked that a number of people attracted to the scene by curiosity, offered to buy the seed—seeing so many persons anxious for them they no doubt thought "it a good thing."

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY FIRST, March 17, 1897.

Rev. J. S. Black and Master James S. Black, Jr., of St. Pauls, visited friends and relatives here last week.

Mrs. Dudley McLean, of Rowland, and Miss Keith, of Raeford, spent several days at Mr. D. G. Blue's last week.

Messrs. Willie and Holmes Oxen went to Aberdeen last Friday. The latter will be associated with Mr. John Blue at that place this year.

Misses Flora and May McPherson and Mr. James McPherson returned Monday from a pleasant visit to relatives in Richmond county.

Rev. David Fairley will preach again at Galatia on Saturday, the 27th, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. John Campbell, of Keyser, is visiting at Mr. A. J. Graham's. We are glad to note that Mr. Graham is very much improved.

71st can't be beat when it comes to big apple trees and boys. In Mr. Duncan Shaw's lane stands an apple tree, planted 46 years ago, which measures 5 feet 6 inches in circumference, which is still growing and which bears an abundant crop of fruit every year.

Master Tommie Townsend, the son of Mr. W. S. Townsend, is ten years old and tips the scales at 113 pounds—he, also, is still growing.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

LUMBER-BRIDGE LOCALS.

The sudden death last Wednesday morning of Jesse T. Ausley, Esq., was a shock to everyone. 'Squire Ausley was a broad-minded, patriotic citizen, a high toned christian gentleman, and he will be very much missed. His two sons, Messrs. Mack, of Mt. Airy, and John, of Maxton, and his brother, John, of Georgia, were wired and reached here in time for the funeral.

Misses Kate and Mary Allen Gainey, of Cumberland, Miss Maggie Robeson, Messrs. Robt. Whitted and H. J. Lyon, of Bladen, were welcome visitors here Saturday and Sunday.

The boys are cleaning up the grounds between Hotel McDonald and the depot for base ball.

Miss Elma Tolar spent from Friday until Monday with Miss Jennie McGeachy her schoolmate at Red Springs Seminary.

After the school work for the week was over the young people enjoyed very much a musicale at Mrs. L. M. Love's. The audience was delightfully entertained by music rendered by Misses Kate Gainey, Maggie Robeson, Mary D. Law, Lida Law and Ellen Love.

Consumption

Out-door life and Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites have cured thousands of cases of consumption in the early stages. They cure old, advanced cases too; but not so many, nor so promptly. When a case is so far advanced that a cure cannot be made, even then SCOTT'S EMULSION checks the rapidity of the disease, relieves the pains in the chest, reduces the night sweats, and makes the cough easier. In these cases it comforts and prolongs life. Don't experiment with cures that destroy the digestion. Pin your faith to the one remedy which has been THE STANDARD FOR OVER 20 YEARS.

Book about it free for the asking.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

You Can't Go Amiss

if you get a package like this. It contains the genuine

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

It cleans everything and cleans it quickly and cheaply.

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

The account of the proceedings of the Dog Convention, by "Optic," in to day's issue reminds one of the proceedings of our recent legislature; especially familiar does the "scrapping" paragraph sound.

The bill authorizing the city of Fayetteville to own and operate an electric light plant passed both houses of the legislature last week and is a law. If this will give us lights we trust that we will soon see them.

Horses in Cross Creek.

There are 250 horses and 29 mules in Cross Creek township—at least that many are given in for taxes. Only one person, Mr. J. W. Ingold, lists dogs for taxation and he has six listed.

A New Business.

The vacant store in the Nimocks building is being fitted up for a racket store and an undertaker's establishment, the former down stairs and the latter on the second floor. Mr. J. S. Thompson will be the proprietor of both establishments. Mr. J. M. Klapp will have charge of the undertaking department.

Best People in the South.

Rev. P. J. Jordan, for several years the popular pastor of the A. M. E. Zion church in this city, has been transfered from the North Carolina conference to the Western North Carolina conference and stationed in Greensboro.

In a letter to the OBSERVER he says: "I have spent many pleasant moments in the quiet town of Fayetteville, where live the best white people of the South."

Dispensary Notes.

The Dispensary law is still the chief subject of conversation in this city. People are complaining that it was not left to a vote, while its promoters say that if that had been the case the powerful influence of the whisky men would have defeated it.

Mr. S. B. Talbot had all the apple trees in his fine orchard cut down Friday. He says that as he cannot sell cider under the dispensary law, that he is going to use the land for growing cotton.

Many people are questioning the legality of the dispensary law, and it is said that prominent lawyers have been employed to give an opinion on the subject.

SANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.4

NO. 1 FERTILIZERS.

10 Per Cent. Ammonia Richmond Trucker.

7 " " Carolina Trucker.

5 " " Virginia Trucker.

Celebrated Eureka Ammoniated Bone.

Sea Island Cotton Grower.

Southern Special Guano. Orient Complete Manure.

Columbia Soluble Guano. Acid Phosphate

Will be sold Low for Cash or Approved Paper.

J. B. STARR.

PEMBERTON'S BOOK AND MUSIC HOUSE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms.*
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.

From observation, experience and inquiry we are convinced the Wheeler & Wilson is the best Sewing machine made. We have therefore accepted the agency for this machine and can offer a good trade on easy terms to parties in need of a high-grade machine. If called on at once we can make special arrangements as to terms. Don't miss an opportunity.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Saw-mill men will please note—we can use a few car loads of Lumber, Laths, Shingles, etc., and we are willing to make a fair exchange. If you desire a trade, let us know. Come and see us, or, if possible, we will visit you.

GOOD BELTING.

The New York Belting and Packing Company have made us agents for their Celebrated Rubber Belting. We will carry a stock of their goods. They have arranged so we can give you a high-grade belting at very little more cost than you have been paying for ordinary grades. Please remember this and try a belt from us at the first opportunity. We guarantee prices and quality.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. F. POWERS & SON.

Wholesale and Retail GROCERS, and Dry Goods,

TWO STORES, 68 and 70 Person Street
Phone No. 101.

Bacon, Hams, Shoulders,
Lard, Butter and Cheese,
Corn, Oats, Hay and
Ship Stuff, Glassware, Tinware,
Wooden and Willowware.
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,
and lots of other articles we haven't time to talk about.
We will meet competition.
Come to see us.

J. F. POWERS & SON.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop Fayetteville Marble and Granite Work

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 18, 1897.

Mr. W. A. Crawford has moved his tailoring business to the rooms over Beasley's Jewelry Store.

Judge Sutton will commence his duties as Criminal Court Judge on the 12th of April at Mecklenburg court.

The Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railway Company has gone into the hands of a receiver.

We are informed that the young men who acted so bad at the Sanctification meeting in Campbellton Sunday night will be prosecuted.

The Ladies Memorial Association are requested to meet at the parlor of the Hotel LaFayette on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. A full meeting is desired.

MRS. JOHN M. WORTH,
Secretary.

Another dog without a muzzle was killed by Township Constable Maultsby Tuesday. This makes the sixth victim of the muzzle ordinance. Capt. Flowers fired the first shot at the dog, a little cur, and sent a bullet through its shoulder, but the little fellow only ran the faster and would have escaped but for "Long John" and his "Nancy Hanks."

Of the 357 men who constitute the membership of the Federal house, 132 have never before served in that capacity, while sixteen more have served in former congresses—making altogether 148 new members and 209 who served in the last congress. Politically classified, there are 206 republicans, 122 democrats and 29 fusion silverites and populists.

Death of a Child.

Tuesday, at 1:30 p. m., Ruth, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lambeth, died.

Mad Hog.

Mr. J. C. Geddie Friday killed a 200 pound hog which had hydrophobia.

Died.

Rev. Dennis Hogans, a well known colored preacher and shoemaker, died Tuesday of the grippe.

Death at Mt. Gilead.

At his home near Mt. Gilead, N. C., Mr. David Bruton, in his 44th year, of typhoid fever. He leaves a widow and six children. His wife was a grand daughter of the late James G. Cook of this place.

A Trip to Florida.

Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Kyle, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bidgood and General Manager of the C. F. & Y. V., J. W. Fry left Sunday night over the A. C. L. in Mr. Fry's private car for a trip through Florida.

Bladen County Court.

On the Steamer Hurt which left her wharf in Campbellton Monday were Judge Cobble, Solicitor H. F. Seawell, N. A. Sinclair, Esq., and A. B. Raeford, all bound for Elizabethtown, where Judge Cobble holds County Court this week.

A Narrow Escape.

Mr. J. A. Oates, Jr., of this city, was in the house of his aunt, Mrs. Ashford, at Kinston, Saturday, when the building was struck by lightning and completely wrecked. Not a soul was hurt, a miraculous thing considering that every member of the house was shocked and blackened.

St. Patrick's Day.

Yesterday was St. Patrick's Day. It was celebrated by Irishmen and Irish sympathizers all over the world. Though there are not a great many Irish in Fayetteville yet the green is worn by almost everybody.

K. of P. at Red Springs.

Rev. P. R. Law, Grand Prelate of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of North Carolina, will institute a lodge at Red Springs next Friday night. Fifteen charter members will be iniated. A number of representatives of the Fayetteville, Maxton and Lumberton lodges will assist in the iniations.

Sanctification Meetings.

There is a big Sanctification meeting being held in McNeill's Gin in Campbellton. Monday night Rev. Mr. Williams preached, and Tuesday night Mrs. M. Maxwell will fill the pulpit.

Sanctification prayer-meetings are being held in all parts of the city almost every night.

Dispensary or Prohibition.

There is talk among some of the promoters of the dispensary law of getting up a petition to the County Commissioners requesting that body to call an election to submit to the people of Cumberland the question of dispensary or absolute prohibition. We are informed that the commissioners have power to do this by a general act of the legislature.

Hit Him With a Brick.

Monday afternoon Robert Royals was standing in front of Overby's shop on Person street when Pitt Deal approached him and tapped him on the head with a brick. Royals staggered but did not fall. It made an ugly wound in his head and blood gushed from it in torrents. Both men, who had been drinking, had been quarrelling over a woman, Alice Russell, sister of the Mrs. Royals abducted by her brothers.

The River on a Boom.

The river is so high that it is thought that when the Frank Sessoms arrives and attempts to make her trip to Averasboro this evening it will be impossible for her to steam under the bridge. Speaking of this boat the Wilmington Star says:

"The steamer Frank Sessoms came down from Fayetteville last Thureday, and went up North East river, with a view to making regular trips. She could not get through the bridges, however, and a smaller boat, the Lisbon, will go instead. The Sessoms came in Sunday night, and loaded at the Navassa Guano Works for Fayetteville."

THE DOG CONVENTION.

NO. 2.

BY OPTIC.

The second Dog Convention was pronounced by all who attended a howling success. The regular chairman was confined to his home with the grippe, and Roy Strange was asked to preside in his absence, which he did in great shape. Many new faces were there, and it was easy to see there had been no abatement of the interest or enthusiasm which characterized the former convention.

The committee on Complaints and Grievances reported through their chairman, Bailey Burns, that they had conferred with the Mayor and Aldermen looking to a repeal of the muzzling ordiance, but could not say how successful their efforts had been. The Mayor doubted if the law could be repealed; doubted if a majority wanted it repealed; said he was with the majority everytime, if he knew it, and suggested the question be submitted to a vote of the people. The Aldermen, who were candidates for re-election, shared the views expressed by the Mayor; those who were not, declared it a positive shame to treat the peaceful, lawabiding canines of this community in such dogmatic manner, and thought the law should be tested in the courts. The discussion of this subject became so evidently painful to all present that its further consideration was deferred till the next meeting.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Don Kennedy submitted a touching report, dwelling upon the many virtues of their deceased comrade; relating how he never flushed a covey, forsook a friend, or lost a battle. Tributes were also paid to his memory by Rex Tillinghast, and other eloquent speakers in the hall. Rumor had it that Don was poisoned, but not so; he died of a broken heart, caused by the shamful necessity of wearing a muzzle.

The sewerage question was discussed briefly. It might have been discussed longer, but a fight seemed imminent, and further remarks on the subject were ruled out of order by the chair.

Jack Powell offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Dispensary law is a good thing."

Instantly every dog present was on his feet, struggling for recognition from the chair. At length, order being somewhat restored, Mack McNeill was allowed to proceed. This law, he asserted, was in the nature of a public calamity, and would prove our utter undoing. The tremendous volume of trade which Fayetteville has enjoyed for the past several years would cease to come our way. Grass would grow in our streets, for the people who come to buy drink would come no more. And then, our party! O, our party!

Hector McKelway then took the floor. His friend, Mack McNeill, he thought unduly excited over the law. Time alone would prove its merits or show its defects, and to condemn it without a trial was hardly fair. It is true our friends would spend less money for "red eye" under the law, but would they not have more to spend for things more substantial and useful? And for our party, —— but the rest of this sentence will never be known, for at this juncture the "Dog Show" dogs passed by, and the meeting adjourned to the street below to witness the procession.

Police News.

John and Henry Russell were arrested Saturday by Constable Maultsby, and were tried before 'Squire Overby Modnay afternoon on a warrant charging them with entering the home of W. B. Royals and stealing clothing and pictures. They also took away Royals's wife and child, but this is not included in the warrant. Royals's wife is a sister of the Russells and the trouble grew out of a family feud. They were bound over to court.

The trial of the Russell brothers before 'Squire Overby Monday for larceny of clothing, resulted in their being bound over to court in $50 bonds. They gave the security and were released. The trial was a very sensational one.

From the evidence it appears that the Russells abducted their sister from her husband, W. B. Royals, and also took some clothing belonging to her. The wife gave testimony against her husband, stating that he mistreated her. Among other things she said that he ate up all the food at one meal, eating a five pound chicken, a pone of bread and other things in proportion, and washing the whole down with a half gallon of coffee. Royals in his defense, denied eating so much, and appealed to the court to notice his cadaverous condition.

Mrs. Royals is a handsome young woman and only 19 years old.

Hon. Geo. M. Rose represented the defendants and Hon. John G. Shaw the prosecution.

Fearful Floods.

The valley of the Mississippi is flooded. A press dispatch from Memphis says that country is a vast inland sea. Death, desolation and distress is spreading from as far north as Birds Point, Mo., to the country below Helena, Ark. The heavy rainfall of the past fortnight in the Ohio valley and the consequent floods are the immediate causes of the frightful swelling in the Mississippi in the vicinity of Cairo and south of there.

The break in the levee near Nodena, Ark., Saturday, has wrought havoc in Mississippi county, which is virtually at the mercy of the raging torrent. Many persons are thought to have perished in this vicinity. Twenty five negroes are reported drowned in Bushy bayou. For miles and miles, west of Memphis every home has been abandoned.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidney and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe—10c.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c. 25c.

FITZ WINS.

CORBETT KNOCKED OUT IN 14th ROUND.

At two o'clock our time, or 11 o'clock Pacific time, the great prize fight took place in Carson city. Both Corbett and Fitzsimmons are said to have been in the best of condition and it was thought that the fight would be short.

Betting on the fight in Fayetteville has been slow, though several good sized wagers had been made.

A majority of the bets were 5 to 4 on Corbett; some were made at 10 to 7 and some few at 10 to 8; and in one instance 2 to 1 was laid on Corbett.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons did little training yesterday; they had many visitors; both were in fine spirits and both confident of success; experts all predicted a short fight, fifteen rounds being the favorite number.

CARSON CITY, March 17—10 A. M.

Dawned beautifully clear and at seven o'clock the sun was high over the peaks of the Sierra Nevadas.

Billy Delaney won the toss, which means that Fitz will begin the fight with old Sol facing him.

Betting is 10 to 7 on Corbett.

RING SIDE, 10:30 A. M.

The great arena is rapidly filling up, and the streets adjacent to it are black with people. All the notable sports of the continents are gathering together to see the battle of the century. John L. Sullivan has just appeared resplendant in a shining tile. The noblest Roman of them all is greeted with tumultuous applause. Here comes the Cæsar of the day, George Siler, upon the turning of whose thumbs depends the fate of the modern gladiators. It is not expected that Corbett or Fitz will enter the ring before 11 o'clock.

Frank Dunn, of Boston, announces that he challenges the winner of the fight to a fight with Sullivan for $5,000. Sullivan jumping in the ring in response to calls, said: "Gentlemen, there is nothing I can add to Mr. Jordan's remarks. I think there is one more fight left in me, and I am here for business."

Madden introduces the referee and the men proceed to strip.

12 M.

Fitz looks light but is about all muscle. Corbett looks easily 15 pounds heavier and his skin is yellow and looks like mahogony. The men now put on the gloves. Fitz refuses to shake hands. Time called 12:07.

Round 1—Sparring for an opening. Fitz forces Corbett to corner. Tries a left swing, Jim ducks cleverly. Jim smiles, Fitz very aggressive and lands a light one on Corbett's neck. Jim feints and lands left hook on stomach, follows with a light hook on Fitz's jaw, but no damage done in the breaking away. Corbett's lands light swing on Fitz's ribs, clinch, no damage Fitz lands left on Jim's head. Jim lands hard right on Fitz's short ribs clinch, and Fitz lands hard right hand on Jim's head Jim (Oh and laughs) lands his right on Fitz's ribs as gong sounds.

Round 2nd—Corbett advances to the centre. They for a minute clinch but no damage done. Fitz lands short on ribs Jim is very cautious looking for an opening. Corbett lands three stiff left swings on Fitz

Fitz swings left and right and lands lightly on Corbett's head. The fight is of a rapid character. Corbett lands a hard left hand jab in the stomach and follows with another in the same place. He is jabbing Fitz hard right and left on the the body when the bell rings.

Round 3—Corbett starts right in with that hard left hook on the body, Fitz gets savage and tries his left and right at Corbett's head but does very little damage to Corbett, Corbett lands another left jab on the body and Fitz right short on the ribs. It is a beautiful contest, Fitz rushes and Jim meets him with stiff right hand short on the stomach. Fitz is doing the rushing and hitting and roughing in the break away. Corbett lands right handers on heart, Fitz mixes it up and puts the heel of glove in Corbett's face. They clinch and Fitz rough it in on the breakaway as the gong sounds. Fitz feels anxious to continue but Corbett laughs and sticks his right glove in Fitz face and they go to corners.

Round 4—Corbett rushes; lands the left again on body; Fitz is short with his left; Fitz follows with a stiff left on Jim's stomach, and they clinch, roughs it again; they are fighting at terrific rate, and Corbett is by long odds making the cleverer fight; he is playing systematically with right and left on the body and exchange of lefts at head and time is called.

Round 5—Corbett lands his left on Fitz's jaw again, Fitz's blows have plenty of steam behind them but are not as frequent as Corbett's. They clinch and exchange compliment with one arm loose. Corbett lands a very slow left, Fitz lands left on Jim's neck. Jim threw a stiff half round with left on Fitz's nose drawing first blood. They mix and Corbett has the better of it. Corbett lands another stiff right on the body and left on the chin, this round is in favor of Corbett.

Round 6.—They clinch and Fitz tries to wrestle Corbett down. Loud cries of "Oh, Oh." Corbett lands light left jab on the face. Fitz counters in the jaw. Corbett upper cuts Fitz fiercely with right and has Fitz going. Fitz is literally covered with blood but is fighting like a demon. Corbett is showing signs of the fast work. Fitz is down on one knee and takes the time limit. He is full of fight on rising. Corbett is slaughtering him with uppercuts. Corbett's leads are wild and he misses many well intended blows.

Round 7—Corbett forcing, misses left swing at head and Corbett upper cuts Fitz hard again on the face; Fitz is bleeding again but is fighting like a demon; they are both looking for a knock out blow; Jim lands a light left on Fitz's sore mouth; Fitz tries a left swing which ducked; Corbett is very tired; Fitz looks like a stuck bullock, but is as strong as the other man. Time called with Fitz looking very much the worse for wear and Corbett puffing more.

Round 8—Fitz is forcing it. An exchange, no damage. Fitz misses a left swing and is lifted off his feet by a straight left jab from Corbett on the neck. Fitz is doing all the forcing in this round. Fitz tries a right hand cross-cut, but Corbett ducks, Fitz lands his left on Corbett's face and Corbett counters with a right on the body.

Round 9.—Long range sparring, both very active on their feet. Fitz lands below the belt and is cautioned by Siler. Corbett lands stiff left on Fitz wind. Fitz rushes Corbett but does very little damage. Fitz lands very hard left hand swing on Jim's jaw and tries for a right cross but Jim is inside. Fitz again tries right cross but he is short, he is landing more often than Corbett now.

Round 10—Fitz spits the blood out of his mouth and tries a hard left swing at Corbett's heart. Fitz comes back with stiff left and right on Jim's head and body, he is very much cooler and stronger than Corbett at this stage. Corbett stops a left swing with a straight left in the mouth. Fitz is bleeding rapidly, but forces Corbett back apparently the stronger man, they mix it up and honors are about even. Both are fighting hard. Fitz carries Corbett around the neck and draws him to the ropes when time is called. Corbett lands left light on Fitz's mouth, Corbett's blows are lacking in force but he is fighting very cautiously.

Round 11—A clinch, Corbett lands his right on the ribs and is countered by left jab on chin. Corbett misses a half round hook on the jaw. They mix it and Fitz has decidedly the better of the round. Fitz fights Corbett to his corner and has him weak as the gong sounds.

Round 12—Corbett rushes it, misses left and is countered on the face; Fitz is bent on rushing it and Corbett is keeping away; Fitz gets the worst of it in the rushing; more clinching; Corbett lands left on Fitz's sore nose and follows with half round body; he forces Fitz to the ropes and smashes him hard on the short ribs; Fitz spits copious wads of blood; Corbett is now rushing and lands right and left on the Australian's face; Corbett lands left on Fitz's face again and follows right; tries a knock out upper cut with right but its a hair too short. This is Corbett's round.

Round 13—Fitz lands right short on Corbett's ribs and on jaw; Fitz rushes over to Corbett's corner, but does little damage; Corbett jabs Fitz lightly on the head and is back with him on body; Corbett is ducking some very dangerous blows.

Round 14—Corbett leads block'd. Corbett lands the left jab again on Fitz's head. Fitz counters with that terrible right swing on Corbett's neck and he has Corbett going back for a few minutes. Fitz lands a terrible left hand jab on Corbett's stomach, and Corbett goes to his knees with a frightful look of agony on his face. The time keepers called the seconds one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, but Corbett comes to his feet. He rushes to Fitz and endeavors to strike him. There is a terrible uproar, the decision has not been given yet. George Siler decides that Fitz wins.

The blow that did the business landed over Corbett's heart and he collapsed. The last round lasted just one minute and forty five seconds.

Accident to the Hurt.

The Cape Fear Steamers have surely been unfortunate in the past several years. Two boats completely wrecked, one burned and several damaged, is a record of disasters unparalleled in the history of the river. Tuesday the Hurt added another accident to the list. The Wilmington Messenger says:

A serious disaster occurred in the harbor yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to the steamer A. P. Hurt, Captain A. H. Williams. The steamer had been to the fertilizer works of Powers, Gibbs & Co., a short distance above Hilton, and on the return she fouled the bridge while passing through the draw. Two thirds of the starboard side of the steamer was torn into splinters, including two state rooms and the ladies' cabin. The hog chain and one of the davits of the stern wheel were broken, and a portion of the hurrican deck was torn away almost the whole length of the steamer.

We learn that the cause of the accident was that the draw was not opened to its full width. The timbers of the steamer were smashed into splinters, but strange to say, no one on board was hurt. There was a strong ebb tide at the time of the accident. It is stated that the damage will exceed $500.

The steamer was to have left for Fayetteville last night, but she will have to be laid up about a month for repairs.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Take
Simmons Liver Regulator

Death of Mr. Kelly Sessoms.

Mr. Kelly Sessoms died at 8:40 o'clock A. M. yesterday at his home in Stedman after a lingering illness.

The deceased, who was in his 70th year, leaves a widow and nine children, one of whom is a daughter.

By the death of this good and upright man Cumberland loses an excellent citizen.

Mr. Sessoms has had a most active and successful business career, and in all his transactions has won the respect and honor of everyone.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock from the residenee, and the body will be buried in the family plot.

Judge Clark.

W. S. Pearson, in Charlotte Observer:

We can but admire Clark. The man's variety of talent and splendid equipment for diverse sorts of work is simply a marvel in slow going North Carolina. We are not used to such men. They do not belong to our past and they come in advance of a future which would properly appreciate them.

Save Justice Read, who I take to be the finest master of curt English the State has produced, no man has surpassed Justice Clark in saying what he has to say in a manner to be remembered. Judge Pearson was great in point, and perhaps dived deeper than any of his yoke-fellows, but even he did not swim with easier stroke than does Clark.

LATEST NEWS.

It is said that the act passed by the late legislature for the purpose of changing control of the insane asylums does not repeal their old charters, but reenacts them: the old boards have retained control to fight the case. ——President McKinley sent in his message to Congress, it deals entirely with the condition of the government's finances, recommending a tariff bill that will bring in enough to meet the current expenses of the government and liberal pensions. ——The postmaster general says postmasters in office under four year terms will not be removed except for cause during their terms. ——Permission has been granted the Bermuda to clear from Fernandina for Bermuda on condition of making affidavit against violation of navigation and neutrality laws. ——At Rustburg, Va., a mob entered the jail and shot a negro named Clement confined for brutal assault on a Mr. Rosser; the negro after being shot several times escaped and was found and locked up by the jailor next day. ——Mr. Dingley explained the chief features of the tariff bill introduced in the house yesterday; he expects it to increase the government's revenues $75,000,000 the first year. ——The admirals commanding the foreign fleets in Cretan waters, except the Italian and French, have received orders to blockade the Piceaus and other Greek ports.

A white man is killed by a Seaboard Air Line train near Vass. ——The president nominates John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be ambassador to England, and Horace Porter to France. ——The damage from Sunday night's fire in St. Louis was over $1,000,000. ——The valley of the Mississippi in Missouri and Arkansas is a vast island sea and death and desolation is spread for miles; the break in the levee has wrought great havoc. ——At Cario, Ill., the river gauge yesterday morning was in two inches of 50 feet deep. ——The republicans of Rhode Island hold their state convention and nominate a ticket. ——The house ways and means committee yesterday considered the tariff bill; it will probably be reported tomorrow though the democrats want time time to study it and prepare amendments. ——The excitement and enthusiasm among the Greek troops on the Turkish frontier forms a dangerous element, for it makes possible an outbreak of hostilities at any moment.

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and carries the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 9th day of March, 1897.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,		$ 55,000 00
All other loans and discounts,		211,911 60
Overdrafts,		500 00
United States Bonds (par value),		10,000 00
All other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,		1,735 41
Premium on Bonds,		1,587 50
Banking House,		6,000 00
Furniture and fixtures,		2,100 00
All other real estate owned.		11,688 47
Current Expenses and Taxes paid,		45 34
Due from Banks,	29,690 12	
Cash items,	2,919 63	
Gold Coin,	17,315 00	
Silver Coin,	13,908 77	
National Bank notes,	10,233 00	
U. S. Notes,	22,000 00	
		95,166 52
Total,		$395,734 84

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 226,000 00
Undivided profits,	3,657 37
Deposits subject to check,	160,455 '8
Due to Banks,	5,411 89
Cashier's Checks outstanding,	210 00
Total,	$395,734 84

I, John C. Haigh, Cashier of The Bank of Fayville, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 5th day of March, 1897. HENRY J MARSH, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
H. W. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN, } Directors.
R. M. NIMOCKS,

COOPER & OATES,

Attorneys-At-Law,

FAYETTEVILLE and CLINTON, N. C.

Fayetteville office in Pythian Building.

Secretary of State Cyrus Thompson received a letter Saturday addressed to Dr. Cyrus B. Watson, Secretary of State. One came the other day addressed to Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State of North Carolina.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, '97.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, had the honor of receiving the democratic nomination for Speaker of the House, and every democrat who was present at the meeting of the House to-day voted for him. Mr. Reed was, of course, elected, but the present house has a republican majority of about 100 less than the last house. There was more or less talk about an attempt being made at the republican caucus to curtail the power of the Speaker, but when the time came for action, the nerve was lacking, and Mr. Reed will dictate the business of this house just as he did that of the last. The democratic nomination for Speaker was equivalent to an election of the democratic leader in the house, and Mr. Bailey will be so recognized during the fifty-fifth congress. He is a camparatively young man for so responsible a position, but during his service in the house his natural ability has forced him to the front and no doubts are entertained of his making a good leader and adding to the reputation he already has.

There is much disappointment among the republicans over the appointments McKinley has made and no end of growling because he hasn't made more, but he has shifted most of the responsibility upon the State delegations in Congress by requiring them to unite upon every applicant for office from their States before he will even promise to consider them. This may be merely a bluff to save time. If so, it is a good one, as many of the republican Senators and representatives are known to have indorsed as many as five or six men for the same position, and it will require time for them to settle upon one man and to fix up things so as to save themselves at home. Many of the delegations are also split up among themselves and it will require time for them to unite upon men for the offices allotted to their State. Meanwhile Mr. McKinley gains time to devote to some of his other troubles, including the extra session of Congress which convened to-day.

Representative McMillin, of Tenn., has been made Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and will direct the arrangements for the general celebration by all the clubs in the Association of Jefferson's birthday, April 13th. The event is to be celebrated in Washington by a dinner at the same hotel in which the first celebration of Jefferson's birthday was held, in 1830, which was attended by President Andrew Jackson, Vice-President John C. Calhoun, the entire Cabinet and a large number of Senators and Representatives. Hon. William J. Bryan has accepted an invitation to be present and to respond to the toast "Thomas Jefferson."

The credentials of all three of the gentlemen appointed to the Senate by the Governors of Kentucky, Oregon and Florida, are now in Washington, but that is about as near a seat in the Senate as any of those presenting them will get. The reasons for not seating the republicans from Kentucky and Oregon, are so weighty that no serious attempt will be made to upset them. The democratic appointee of the Governor of Florida is thought to have a valid claim to a seat, but before it could be established the Florida legislature will probably have elected a Senator; consequently it is not probable that the attempt will be made.

All of the nice things said about McKinley's accessibility to callers during his first few days in the White House, were rather too premature. He has since adopted rules which, excepting that they do not shut everybody out one day in every week, are practically the same as those made by Mr. Cleveland, and it is now just as hard for a private individual to get an interview with Mr. McKinley as it was with Mr. Cleveland.

If the new tariff bill is what its framers call a "conservative" measure, it would be decidedly interesting to know what they would call radical. Although the country denounced and drove from power the republican party because of the high duties imposed by the McKinley tariff law, the average rates of duty to be imposed by the new tariff bill have been made higher than the McKinley bill. And about the heaviest taxation carried by the new bill is that imposed upon such necessities as sugar and clothing. There may not be such plain sailing ahead of this measure as Mr. McKinley and his personal worshippers expect. It will, of course, be railroaded through the house all right, but that it will be materially amended before it gets through the Senate is very probable.

Two of the numerous candidates for Assistant Secretary of the Navy, both of whom served in the Navy and are strongly backed, have presumably been thrown down by the exposure of ugly blots in their naval record. They were both court martialed; one was sentenced to dismissal and the other suspended from the service for a time. They both afterwards patched up matters in some way and were allowed to resign.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

If the system is fortified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the rich, red blood, there is little danger of sickness.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lumber and Building Material

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS,

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c

SIX FT. WIRE NETTING

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL

Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills

Agent for the Frick Company Engines and Machinery

☞ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

A Striking Lesson in North Carolina.

Wilming on Messenger.]

Are times hard? Is it real or is it a myth, a dream, an idle tale? Is there an abundance of money anywhere outside of banks and the rich men's locker? Is there business stagnation really, or is it now a time of great activity, prosperity and rush? Let every man who may read this answer for himself. We ask the questions above because of a letter read to us within twenty four hours. It was written in one of the very best counties in intelligence, property and good homes in the state. That letter said—"It is painful to go down town, everything looks very stagnant and dull—so much unlike it used to be. You cannot collect money. If you take the property of men in debt you cannot dispose of it, and it brings you nothing. The merchants are forced to take produce from the farmers in exchange for goods, such is the great scarcity of currency." We give from memory, but have stated in our own words, as we recall the statements of the letter. If you know that county, what it has been, you would marvel at the report, and better understand its import. It is a county once so prosperous that the farmers really did not know what to do with their surplus money. They had all the land they needed, there were no manufactories but tobacco, and that was overdone, and there were no investments at hand. At the time, within fifteen years, there were $80,000 deposited by the farmers in one of the banks for safe keeping only. A man any morning who wanted to raise $10,000 could have taken a horse and buggy and by a little trip in the country of a few miles could have got the amount, of course, with proper security, or otherwise, if the man's business reputation was good.

Now it is so dull, the farmers are so embarrassed, money is so scarce, that you cannot collect interest on lent money, and merchants are compelled to barter goods for farm products to carry on their business.

All this, too, in a "land of Goshen" in the past—a land of happy homes, excellent home buildings, of churches and schools and hospitality. What has done it? Trusts, and striking down one-half of the people's money, and increasing the value of gold, and congesting money in the great centers while creating a money famine in the south and west.

Mr. Dodge, of New York city, is doubtless exactly truthful in his account of what he saw and learned in the west, and the commercial traveler reported in the Richmond Dispatch confirms what he said. We are prepared to believe all he said, knowing what is the condition of a North Carolina county that twenty years ago was the equal of any county in all southland in general prosperity.

Sugar Corn.

The Experiment Station at Raleigh for a number of years past has been developing a sugar corn that would have the properties of field corn adapted to this latitude, combined with the table qualities of ordinary sugar corn. It is believed that characteristics of such a cross are now permanently fixed. The Station desires to place a small package of corn in the hands of careful parties who will give it a trial and who will promise to report results next fall. This should not be planted near field corn. To applicants who will agree to the above conditions and will send four cents for return postage and expense of mailing, the Station will be glad to send package as long as the supply lasts. Apply to the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Murchison Fairley returned Tuesday from their honeymoon trip.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine.

Prof. W. H. Peeke, of 4 Cedar St., New York, is meeting with remarkable success in the treatment of epilepsy and other diseases of the nervous system. He has published a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $250,000.00

☞No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
A. A. McKETHAN, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier
Fayetteville, N. C.

It's a doctor's business to study Health Doctors confidently recommend HARPER Whiskey.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD.

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The Clyde Steamsnip Co

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—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, March 20
ONEIDA.....Saturday, March 27

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, March 20
S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, March 27

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

ONEIDA.....Tuesday, March. 16
S. S. CROATAN.....Tuesday, March 23

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
Bowling Green N. Y

We take Special Pride in our

Prescription Work.

We have every facility for proper dispensing. All Medicines of the highest standard of excellence and purity.

H. R. HORNE.

LAST CALL FOR

TAXES.

To the Tax payers of Cumberland Co.:

Your attention is called the SECOND TIME to the payment of your taxes long since past due. I shall endeavor to follow the law strictly. All parties are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their taxes by the

20th Day of March, 1897,

after which time I shall enforce the law at once.

I hope that all who are owing taxes will come and pay and save cost.

Your obedient servant,
McD. GEDDIE,
Sheriff Cumberland County.

March 4, 1897.

SEWAGE ORDINANCE.

The Board of Aldermen of the city of Fayetteville do ordain and enact:

That all persons and corporations be, and they are hereby, forbidden to use the public drains of the city for sewage from water-closets and urinals, except by the express permission of the Board of Aldermen of the city, and all persons or corporations, without permission, using said drains for such sewage or garbage, or permitting such sewage or garbage to be emptied into said drains shall upon conviction be fined $25 for each offense, that is to say for each day or part of a day said drains are so unlawfully used; and the County authorities are hereby required, under the penalties of this ordinance, to at once discontinue the drainage from the Court House and County Jail into the public sewer on Donaldson street, the same being declared a nuisance and dangerous to the public health.

This ordinance shall become operative on and after March 15th, 1897.

This March 8th, 1897.

W. S. COOK,
Mayor.

**Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills

Was Si Caught?

There is a pretty well authenticated rumor in Jonesboro that one of its wealthy citizens has had the gold brick trick played upon him successfully. The rumor is as follows.

About March 1st a stranger appeared in Jonesboro, N. C., and as soon as possible sought an interview with Sion H. Buchanan, the banker and one of the leading men (politically) of the place. He stated that he was a miner from Arizona and owned a valuable gold mine in that State. That his former partner was a man named Andrew Buchanan, who had died, but that said Buchanan had so often spoken of his uncle Sam Buchanan that he had made it his business to find him. That he had heard that there was a man in Jonesboro who signed himself S. H. Buchanan and he was induced to believe that he was the veritable Sam.

His familiarity with the Buchanans, and his oily tongue soon made an impression on Sion, and the stranger in confidence produced small bricks of gold to prove that the story of his wealth and wonderful mine was true. The tale he told seemed reasonable enough; the gold was tested and proved to be pure, and so after much inducing Mr. Buchanan was prevailed upon to accompany this miner to Norfolk to consult with his partner in regard to forming a business connection. There again gold bricks were shown and subjected to tests. They were all right, and Mr. Buchanan was made one of the partners of the concern, but for a pretty good consideration; but to steady his nerves two large gold bricks were given him to prove that all was fair. These bricks weighed 70 and 80 lbs. and were estimated to be worth $40,000. So S. H. returned happy; he was rich for a very small consideration, some say for the very small sum of $3,500.

He told the tale in confidence and wished his friend to rejoice with him in his great streak of good fortune, but his friend wa not as sanguine and advised another test, and so the gold, by some wonderful hokus-pokus, turned to brass, and Mr. S. H. found out that he had been fleeced.

The above is in the mouths of all the Jonesboro people, but Mr. B. is as dumb as an oyster and declares it all a fake, but he had the bricks and it is true that he went to Norfolk with this typical Western man, and the story has strong foundation.

We write this that others may be on their guard against these swindlers who have often played the game even on other bankers.

Bicycle News.

The local members of the League of American Wheelmen held a meeting Wednesday night in the Market House for the purpose of forming a League Club. Mr. E. M. Sheetz was called to the chair and Mr. W. B. Ledbetter to act as Secretary. Mr. T. T. McGilvary stated the object of the meeting, and upon his motion a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and report at an adjourned meeting to be held next Wednesday night when a permanent organization will be had. The league is working for good roads and paths on the streets for bicycles, and will have many pleasant gatherings and runs, and a club is the preliminary step. All wheelmen ought to fall in line.

The club is contemplating making a tour of the mountains in the western part of the State this spring.

Sutton and the Judgeship.

Republican Representative Thomas H. Sutton who is to be the successor of Judge O. P. Meares, returned to Fayetteville Thursday from Raleigh.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger says:

"There is a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of republicans, and openly expressed, at Governor Russell's appointment of Thomas H. Sutton as Judge of the Eastern criminal circuit court."

The Wilmington Messenger says:

"So it is Judge Sutton. If he will make as true, as faithful, as determined, as fair, as just, as able a Judge as his venerable and most worthy predecessor, Judge O. P. Meares, of this city, he will prove a terror to evil doers and a blessing to the state and this particular community. Judge Meares executed the law. He oppressed none, but vindicated and upheld the criminal law. Retiring at his 69th year, he deserves to be held in public esteem be cause of his fidelity, zeal, fairness and manhood in holding the scales of justice."

A Dangerous Adventure.

The Lumber Bridge News of Thursday says:

"Ex-Sheriff Hector McNeill had an exciting and dangerous bout with a vicious sow last week. He went alone to feed her near her bed in the woods full of a litter of pigs. After eating she rushed on the old gentleman most viciously, knocking him down, tearing his clothes and bruising him in a number of places. But for his heroic use of his walking cane as he lay on the ground the result might have been far more serious."

New Dwellings.

The sound of the hammer and the saw in Redbone is heard from morning until night these days.

On Cumberland street Miss Lucretia Johnson is erecting a two story dwelling.

Dr. Melchor is erecting two houses in Campbell Lane and Dallas Perry one nearly opposite.

On Mechanic street Thomas Broadfoot has erected a small dwelling.

A Boy Thief.

Friday a young colored boy named Johnnie Harris was discovered in Mr. Frank Maultsby's restaurant loading a sack with flour from a barrel. He was arrested and locked up. He has not yet been tried,

"Politics a Peculiar Thing."

It is said that Oscar Spears is to get the District Attorneyship for this, the Eastern district. This is the man who recently openly defied his party.

Chairman of Board of Supervisors.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Cross Creek J. E. Garrett, Esq., was elected chairman of the board.

The square for the proposed Confederate monument is being laid out in grass, trees and handsome shrubbery. It will be a beautiful plot and when the monument is erected no similar shaft will pierce the skies from a more magnificent site.

The Big Plums in our Foreign Service.

Inter-Ocean.)

With a change of administration comes the time for changing our foreign representatives, that is, at the important posts. * * *

The Constitution says that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law."

But until four years ago the authority to appoint Ambassadors was never used, Ministers Plenipotentiary being the highest officers up to that time accredited by us to foreign governments. Of the latter grade, and no higher, were Franklin, Webster, Buchanan and the other great men whom we have sent abroad in the past. With the passing away of mediæval conditions, with the extension of commerce and the linking together of the nations by submarine cables, the office of Ambassador or Minister has relatively declined in importance and that of Consul advanced. Possibly a recognition of this caused our government to advance the grade of its four chief Missions to Embassies in order to counterbalance, as far as possible, their loss of importance.

With the same wise prevision shown in so much of the Constitution, the framers of our fundamental law, as will be seen, ranked Consuls very high in their enumeration of the officers to be appointed by the President; and the official rank of Consuls to day, as prescribed in the etiquette of Washington life, is in harmony with this fundamental rating. There is, for example, but one State official in the biggest of our States (the Governor) whom they do not outrank. Consuls (not Consular officers, for there are a number of grades of these) rank ahead of all State officials, Judges of the Appellate, Supreme and other State Courts, the Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c. They also rank ahead of the Governors of Territories and the Judges of the Courts of the District of Columbia. But while this is true of any of the six classes of full Consuls, there is a vast diff-rence between the estimation in which different consulships are held, just as there is between the position of mayor of New York or Chicago, and the mayor of a country town. Political debts have not infrequently been paid off by the appointment of men not up to the consular grade, but such appointees are sent to the South American republics or to pagan countries, where their imperfections are less observed, or, at any rate, where the opinions of their critics are less heeded. These observations apply also to the missions. For the English consulates, where the speaking of the same language and cognate circumstances subject our representatives to critical scrutiny, a very high order of men are required. At the same time, such a large proportion of our foreign trade is conducted with the mother country that the compensation at the larger posts in that Kingdom is ample to meet the exacting requirements of high life there.

The Ambassadorship to England is, of course, the great prize of our foreign service, and its possession is rated by many as next to the Presidency itself. Then come the ambassadorships to France, Germany and Russia and the missions to Austria, Italy, Spain and Turkey. But while any mission, strictly speaking, outranks any consulship, just as, for example, the mayor of a town titularly outranks the Comptroller of New York, the big consulships are harder to get—that is, they require a higher order of men to fill them and more political influence to secure them—than most of the missions, especially those to the pagan and the South American countries. The great prizes are the London, Liverpool, Manchester and Paris consulships, and they are rated in the order mentioned. When President Harrison went in eight years ago, the Vice-President (Morton) wanted the London place for his brother-in-law, but the President got it for his dear friend General New. Then the Vice President tried for Liverpool, but the President gave it to Mr. Blaine's friend Sherman. Then the Vice President tried for the next place, Manchester, and secured it. This led a wag, in one of the papers of the day, to observe that he had been under the impression, before, that the order of precedence in the executive department was President, Vice President, Secretary of State; but that the Vice President's coming after Mr. Blaine in this scramble for the big consulships fixed the order as President, Secretary of State, Vice President.

* * While all full Consuls are entitled to the high rank in Washington official life described, their grading there does not afford an adequate idea of the importance of the big consulships, for securing which such powerful influence is required and for filling which such great ability is necessary. Occasionally the existence of war and other circumstances raises certain posts to unwonted importance, as in the case of Cuba now. But the aspirations of men of culture and high position are to the posts which are situated in the great centres of civilization.

IN A LONDON HOTEL

Novelties and Luxuries of Life in the Inns of England.

The American visitor to London who stops at certain hotels in that city finds many novelties and conveniences that are not known here in America, where hotels are supposed to have reached the acme of luxury. * *

On each floor, day and night, are to be found a maid, a valet and a waiter, who are at your service and have free access to your rooms. When you come home at night, if you are a man, you find your clothes pressed and cleaned and carefully packed away in a chest of drawers. If you are a woman the maid attends to frill and furbelows, as though she were hired by you especially. Guests never bother with their keys—the maid or valet on the floor takes charge of the key, and is ready at any time to open your door.

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Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

Keep it by you. Beware of Imitations. Buy only the Genuine—Perry Davis'.

Sold Everywhere.

Rheumatism

Is a blood disease and only a blood remedy can cure it. So many people make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only tonics and cannot possibly reach their trouble. Mr. Asa Smith, Greencastle, Indiana, says: "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism, which the best physicians were unable to relieve. I took many patent medicines but they did not seem to reach my trouble. I gradually grew worse until I was unable to take my food or handle myself in any way; I was absolutely helpless. Three bottles of S.S.S. relieved me so that I was soon able to move my right arm; before long I could walk across the room, and when I had finished one dozen bottles was cured completely and am as well as ever. I now weigh 170."

A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. cures Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, and any form of blood troubles. If you have a blood disease, take a blood medicine—S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is exclusively for the blood and is recommended for nothing else. It forces out the poison matter permanently. We will send to anyone our valuable books. Address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FIRST, March 10, 1897.

On Tuesday of last week, Mr. Ransom Carter had the misfortune of losing his barn by fire. Most of his forage, peas, cotton-seed, etc., were consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, who, the night before, attempted to burn Mr. Carter's residence, by setting on fire the curtain at one of the windows. The next morning, after the burning of the barn, fire was placed under the steps at the front of the house while the family were at breakfast—presumably the work of the same person.

Mr. Carter is a peaceable, law-abiding citizen and has the sympathy of the community in his misfortune. No clue has been obtained with regard to the identity of the guilty person.

Mrs. Alexander McKethan, one of 71st's oldest inhabitants, died more than a week ago, at the home of her son, Mr. Alex. McKethan. Mrs. McKethan was in her 88th year, and had been blind and very frail for a number of years. She had long been a member of McPherson's church, where she was laid to rest, Rev. David Fairley conducting the services.

Mr. D. G. Blue returned yesterday from a business trip to Wilmington.

Mr. John E. Elliott, formerly a resident of this section, visited Mr. J. H. Currie last week.

Mrs. D. G. Gillis is spending several weeks at Mr. D. B. Gillis's. Mr. Gordon Gillis is assisting in the survey of the route of the railroad to be built from Concord to Aberdeen, thence, we are informed, to Fayetteville.

Rev. David Fairley preached on last Sunday to a large congregation at Galatia. His subject, as we mentioned before, was Sanctification, and it was the most masterly expose of the subject to which we have ever listened. We have heard some great men of our Southern church discuss the doctrine, but none of their sermons would compare favorably with this one—so far reaching, so perfectly complete. Those of us who are accustomed to sit under Mr. Fairley's ministry, know well that he is indeed a great preacher, but we know, too, that his native modesty keeps him hid from the public eye as much as possible—this latter fact deters us from saying more.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

LATEST NEWS

Dave Sutton says he is going to be the next mayor of Wilmington.—— Out of sixty-two persons examined at Raleigh for positions in the internal revenue service, only twelve passed.—— L. H. Corpening, a delegate to the populist national convention, brings suit for libel against Harry Skinner and Buck Kitchin for having charged him with stealing their watches. —— The appropriations of the last legislature amounted to $950,000.—— The monitor Purtan is lying south of Hatteras life saving station, disabled; the Columbia has been ordered to hasten to her assistance.—— The sheriff and posse are close upon the men who held up the Louisville and Nashville train near Calera, Ala., Tuesday night; there were six bandits, and they secured about $3,000.—— The government crop report shows the corn crop on hand to be 1,164,000,000; there are in farmers' hands 88,000,000 bushels of wheat and 313,000,000 bushels of oats.—— A Chattanooga bank's paying teller in cashing a $400 check, by mistake pays out eight packages containing ten $50 notes each.—— The leading London bankers now express belief that there will be no war in the east.

The governor's answer to the lease injunction will be an absolute denial of the jurisdiction of the federal court. ——A call is issued for a convention of the free silver republicans of Nebraska for the 29th inst. —— Secretary Alger has not a single appointment at his disposal; even his confidential secretary is under civil service rules. ——Many of the cotton mills in eastern Canada will run on short time.—— The Lexington Savings bank, of Baltimore, is wrecked by the embezzlement and flight of its president and casher, Everett J. Waring, colored; all the depositors were negroes. ——Mrs John Crow travels from Pickens county, S. C., to Cheraw to shoot the girl who had alienated the affections of her husband; she shot her in the shoulder and is now looking for her husband. ——The National Building and Loan Association, of Milwaukee, goes into the hands of a receiver.

The tobacco trust wins the suit brought to dissolve the combine. —— Dun & Co. say there is continued discouragement, though the improvement, which is necessarily slow, is of a character devoid of elements of unsoundness and probable reaction. ——The state of Michigan suspends the hiring out of convicts. ——There is a rush of merchants to the custom house to withdraw goods in bonded warehouses; the total amount of duties on goods in bond is about $20,000,000. ——Representatives of Fitzsimmons and Corbett meet and go over the rules laid down by Referee Siler; the former objects to allowing blows on clinches and break-aways, but finally gives in and the referee's rules are agreed to. ——The Plant system runs a train from Savannah to Charleston (108 miles) in ninety minutes. ——Quitman, Ga., suffers a disastrous fire. ——The queen regent of Spain refuses to sign a decree recalling the governor general of the Philippines and a crisis is imminent. There are 25,000 Greek troops, admirably equipped, on the Turkish frontier and 15,000 insurgents just over the line ready to revolt on notice from Greece.

The Dispensary Question.

Correspondence of the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 12, '97

MR. EDITOR:—No one can take exception to your Home Rule principle as expounded in to-day's OBSERVER. I well remember the telling blows delivered by the OBSERVER for Home Rule in the fight for the city charter. The preachers, as they were contemptuously referred to in the memorable meeting in William's Hall, were on your side then while some of those crying most vociferously now for Home Rule were fighting it most bitterly then. But I take exception to one of the applications of the principle, and am particular to state my reasons because some good people may feel that they have been deprived of a precious privilege.

The sale of liquor in a city is not entirely a municipal matter. The law now gives the County Commissioners some control of the traffic, and before the law was changed in the interests of the liquor dealers the Commissioners had power to prohibit the sale of liquor in a town. A part of the revenue goes to the county. Moreover the country people have an interest in the way the traffic is conducted, and if it is a standing temptation to those who most need to be protected against themselves, the county at large has something to say about the matter. And if, by the unlimited sale of contraband whisky, blockade stills are encouraged and become the same curse to the country that the saloons are to the town, then the country people, who would vote a saloon out of their district, have something to say about its existence in town. I am informed that this statement of fact may be made concerning our city.

The petitions for the dispensary law were signed by town and country people alike, and they asked the General Assembly to *pass a Dispensary Law*.

In the second place I hold that when ever a community comes under the domination of selfish and corrupting interests so that it is impossible to obtain a fair expression of the will of the people then it is not a violation of the principle of Home Rule to seek relief in the application to higher power.

How often has the Legislature of this State been applied to in past years to prevent the government of a city or county by the ignorant and vicious? And, speaking for myself, I do not believe that it would be possible under existing circumstances to secure a fair expression of the popular will, with the liquor interests fighting, with their peculiar weapons, for their own existence. Such an institution as the Louisiana Lottery was might never be driven out of a community which it had debauched, except by an appeal to higher authority. So that the question recurs as to the amount of evil connected with the liquor traffic in Fayetteville. Seeing that evil as the duties of my profession enabled me to see it, and believing that the passage of a dispensary law would result in getting, finally, a real expression of the will of the people on the Liquor question in Cumberland county, I openly advocated the immediate passage of the law and hold that I was advocating Home Rule at the same time.

A. J. MCKELWAY.

The Charlotte Woman's Exposition.

Correspondence of the Observer.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 5, 1897.

The work of the Women's Exposition of the Carolinas is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped all will be in readiness at the opening.

The large two story buildings are in course of erection, and the exhibits are fast being booked for the opening May 1st.

The collection of portraits in the art department will be notable. Charles Broadway Rouss, the donor of the Confederate Battle Abbey, has loaned his famous war-time portraits of Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, painted by Bouce. The noted portraits of James K. Polk, Dobbin, once secretary of the navy, and others at the State University will be seen.

Details of an Art Potographic Salon and Exhibition have been completed, in conjunction with the Fine Art Department. This will open May 10th, all photographic artists are invited to exhibit.

The Colonial and Confederate department will contain many valuable relics, exhibits for the department are solicited.

Requests have come from owners of fine Kennels, and a Bench Show, the first ever held in the State, will probably be arranged for.

Applications for the various concessions, which will soon be let, should be addressed to Mrs. Minnie Hebb Kellogg, General Manager, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr Frank Mahan is now north visiting various artists and exhibitors in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York in interest of the Exposition.

Ladies are invited to exhibit artistic needlework and embroidery, decorated china, and other specimens of woman's handiwork.

South Carolina, as well as North Carolina, will be represented, as many letters from that State testify.

JOHN WILBER JENKINS.

MARCH, APRIL, MAY

Almost every one has come to believe that March, April and May is a season that brings derangements of the body dependent on blood impurities. This belief is an old one, is nearly universal, and has risen, not as the result of the teachings of the medical fraternity, but has been learned in the bitter school of experience. Depression of the nervous system at the approach of spring is a fertile source of blood impurities,—general lassitude, dull, heavy sensations, continual tired feelings, with irregular appetite, and sometimes loss of sleep.

Pe-ru-na meets every indication and proves itself to be perfectly adapted to all their varied peculiarities. Pe-ru-na invigorates the system, rejuvenates the feelings, restores the normal appetite and procures regular sleep. That tired feeling which is the natural result of the depressing effect of warm weather immediately after the invigorating cold of winter, quickly disappears when Pe-ru-na is taken. Thousands are daily testifying to its priceless benefit.

All who desire Dr. Hartman's latest book on this interesting subject can obtain one for a short time free by addressing The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

Why will you buy bitter nauseating tonic when **GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC** is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents.

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Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

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For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.

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An account of his campaign tour . . .
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His most important speeches . . . .
The results of the campaign of 1896.
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AGENTS WANTED

Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of all royalties to furthering the cause of bimetallism. There are already indications of an enormous sale. Address

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ONE OF OUR EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN... READ DESCRIPTION C...

PIANO or CORNING BODY, END or BREWSTER... 3 or 4 bow LEATHER QUARTER Top. Patent fasteners, head lining of best wool dye... seats and closed dusters in quarters, ... SPRING BACK, cloth or fancy leather ... wing cushions, Sarven wheels, with ... ⅝ in. tread, 14-16 in. double coil... sweedged and fantail bed, 4 and 5 bow... springs of best quality. Body is 25½ in. wide by 52 in. long, made of best ... ash frame and poplar panels, thoroughly glued, screwed and plugged. Double ... full quarter. All forgings, clips, bolts, etc., made of best Norway iron. Painting ... first-class throughout. Bodies painted a rich black, gears Brewster green, ... handsomely striped. Each buggy complete with shafts, leather dash ... carpet, anti-rattlers, etc. A written warranty with each buggy.

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ROAD WAGONS—We have all styles, but this one is the most popular. Any dealer will ask you $45.00 for it. Our wholesale price is $30.00. Send us $25.00 and coupon and it is yours. Guaranteed to be made of selected material thoroughly seasoned, best end or side springs, Sarven patent wheels, cloth or Evan's leather trimmings, double reach ironed full length, 15-16 in. drop axles, patent leather dash, painting body black, gear Brewster green or carmine nicely striped, and finely finished throughout. A written warranty with each wagon and money refunded if not as represented. Prices will be higher next season. Largest in (*sic*).

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Monthly Illustrated

AN INTERNATIONAL ZONE

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

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AND BRANCHES

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Condensed Schedule, Dec. 13, 1896.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Leave Weldon	11:50 a m,	9:41 p m;	arrive Rocky Mount 12:52 a m, 10:39 p m.
Leave Tarboro	12:12 a m.		
Leave Rocky Mount	1:0 p m,	10:39 p m,	5:40 a m, 12:45 p m.
Leave Wilson	2:15 p m,	11:18 p m,	6:15 a m, 2:12 p m.
Leave Selma	2:58 p m.		
Leave Fayetteville	4:15 p m,	1:17 a m.	
Arrive Florence	6:55 p m,	3:4 a m.	
Leave Goldsboro	3:10 p m,	7:30 a m.	
Leave Magnolia	4:6 p m,	8:3 a m	
Arrive Wilmington	5:45 p m.	9:10 a m.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leave Florence,	8:45 a m,	8:35 p m.	
Leave Fayetteville,	11:20 a m,	10.20 p m.	
Leave Selma,	1:00 a m.		
Arrive Wilson,	1:42 a m,	12:10 p m	
Leave Wilmington,	9:30 a m.	7:5 p m.	
Leave Magnolia,	10:59 a m,	8:55 p m.	
Leave Goldsboro,	12:01 a m,	10:10 p m.	
Leave Wil on,	1:42 p m,	12:15 p m.	10:23 p m 12:12 p m
Arrive Rocky Mount,	2:33 p m,	12:53 p m,	11:55 p m, 1:20 p m.
Leave Tarboro,	2:12 p m		
Leave Rocky Mount,	2:33 p m;	12:53 a m.	
Arrive Weldon,	3:39 p m,	1:44 a m.	

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 P M, Halifax 4:28 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 P M. Greenville 6:57 P M., Kinston 7:55 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:00 A. M., and 2 P. M., arrive Parmele 10:50 A. M., and 3 40 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:0 A M. and 6:30 P. M., arrive Washington 11 5 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C, daily at 5:30 I M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P M; Returning leaves Plymouth 7:30 A M. arrives Tarboro 9:50 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:10 A M, arriving Smith field 8:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:55 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:50 A M, arrives Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 11:10 A M. and 9:15 P M. Returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 A M., and 3:00 P M

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north daily, all rail via Richmond. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina railroad for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent,
J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Man

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York Wilmington, N. C, —AND— Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, March 13

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, March 27

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

S. S. CROATAN.....Tuesday, March 9
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, Mch. 16

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Moley Ivy, deceased, all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly verified on or before the 2d day of February, 1898, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. This Feb. 2, 1897.

JOSEPH A. BARNES, Administrator of Moley Ivy.

N. A. Sinclair, Attorney.

For Sale.

A valuable three-acre lot for sale at Cumberland Mills. A log house and young orchard of fruit trees and vineyard on the premises. All within four hundred yards of post-office and mills. Apply to Duncan R. Vaughan OBSERVER Office.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In Effect February 7th, 1897

NORTH BOUND.	No 2 Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	7:50 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11:21 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:27 "
Leave Sanford,	1:00
Leave Climax,	2:55
Arrive Greensboro,	3:25
Leave Greensboro,	3:35
Leave Stokesdale,	4:23
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:55
Leave Rural Hall,	5:36 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:50

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	8:40 a. m
Leave Rural Hall,	10:04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 32 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07 "
Leave Greensboro,	11:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:15 p m
Leave Climax,	12:43 "
†Leave Sanford,	2 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:18 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:35 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:45 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily